I.-NO. XLVII rding House

Supporters.

NGLAND NUFACTORY ERICK FO

FICATES.

well fitted.
B. C. GREENE, M.D. Boston, April 27, 180

NOTICE.

D. S. GRANDIN. HE NEW STO

ors by a method that

notice that they have treet to the new Gran INTER ST. a large and valu ND GERMAN GOOD comprising an extent

M THE COUNTRY

st to examine our side every article upon a RMS, and in such quan WILLIAMS & CO. notice that they are n with Measrs. C. F. H. and J. H. BRVDE in all its branches, firm of HOVEY, W. Atter-street, where they customers to all bendenme assortment.

OHN CHANDLER, C. GREENLEAF, handler & Green IE LIBERAT

Robinson, North For George W. Bess

HE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY,

WERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. all remittance are to be made, and all letters he pecuniary concerns of the paper are

ed, (post paid,) to the General Agent. gMS -\$2 50 per annum, payable in ad \$3.00 at the expiration of six months. popies will be sent to one address for ten ent be forwarded in advance. PERTURENTS making less than one square e times for 75 cts., one square for \$100 Committee.- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS G. EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsi-

vol. XVI.--NO. 48.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

ndence of the Charleston Courier. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

d his gang, including Wright of Philuglass, the runaway slave from Mary-pson and others, have been sporting some time past, both in London and es, on the subject of American slavery, f opinion that they have not been so sthey anticipated. John Bull is not so erly, and 'anti-slavery' is not now is in by-gone days; not that John he has done, or is indifferent to the cause, but because he seen going on the wrong road, and ossing another, on which avy. The Marquis of re not so heavy. The Marquis of , in his speech during the debate on hill, clearly expressed the views of the a relation to the abolition of slavery, I can judge, the views of the great the intelligent and thinking men of

using the most persevering efforts for the slave-trade, they were averse to to deprive them of the right the possessed of judging for themselve iples their internal governmen Nothing was more likely to those states than by our holdto year, a system of threat and their adoption of the principles crished for twenty or thirty years, of our commercial intercourse with s, the mines of Cuba, the cotte siana, showed scenes of destruction on of life equal to any to be four mar plantations, but the way to remedy ils was, not by atte pling to control those ests in their internal polity, but by extend-hem all that spirit of free and equal comould not long exist between nations ting a sympathy of feeling and of

the American anti-slavery worthies, headed by ming and pious Garrison, have reeded in establishing an anti-slavery league in adon, but according to Mr. George Thompson, Thompson, pen bet according to the state of the sake acc, and the well-being of the slave, I hope sumber will never increase. At some of the fen meetings, there were lurge audiences, but great majority were women, who of course attracted by the expectation of hearing the s which Garrison and his coadjutors them ad libitum. At one of these -Wright made a violent attack on some rican Presbyterian Ministers, delegates World's Temperance Convention, because 'nigger pews' in their Churches, and exad a hope 'that such persons would soon the Kingdom of England too hot for them. tter of Garrison's speeches you are well ened extracts, but I cannot refrain from hence extracts, but I cannot retrain them, goome choice bits of his Bellingagate oratory, worthy always introduces himself as the 'adan and representative of 3,000,000 of Americans,' Who dubbed him the slaves' reprewelknow not; certain I am that if some of merican siaves had him among them, they ikick and cuff him right soundly as he des At one meeting, be stated that the severof the Union was 'the only means by which
on could be achieved'; that the American
solder was 'the basest of hypocrites, and the
of liars.' (What a picture of the Orator!)—
as United States 'could not be called a Chriscountry, nor a Republic, but a blood-hound
of the Country, the continued of the Orator o - Let not Englishmen ex-Americans; let them blame and upbraid for they were an exceedingly sensitive peron their repuband this might act beneficially ride.' Again he proffered to their brethren in England for aid, ey thought might be rendered in various Let them not receive slave-owners as honen ; let them not be admitted to English Puld Communion Tables.' At another meet-

of them deserved to be executed as pirates are the beauties' of Garrison, about when the recent meetings of the Evangelical Allimany American delegates were present, and dution that no slaveholders should be many of the alliance was negatived—moreover, alsubject of slavery was much discuss cord of the discussion was 'expunged' from mutes of the alliance. This put Garrison & a great rage, and they seld an indignation of a Exeter Hall, and fell upon the Ameri-elected. ting at Exeter Hall, and fell upon the Ameridelegates firriously, but although they made
a noise, they could effect nothing. At this
ting, Thompson pitifully exclaimed that 'our
sing connexion with the United States was
spaing the anti-slavery sentiment of this Kingand further, 'that it was a melancholy fact
not single deputation had gone to the States
a ny Christian Church in this country, that
not paltered with the slavery question, and
promised their body at home. Recently, a
valuation from the Free Church of Scotland had
to America; they had completely fraternized see to America; they had completely fraternized that the slave-holders of the Southern States, ad occupied their pulpits, set at their tables, and amingled with the Christian denominations size, and had never raised a solitary voice against an slavery. The result of this was the Church, and all their organs, now fiercely de counced solitionists and supported the slave-holding Americana by reference to scripture. The truth of the matter is, that the anti-slavery party is not very popular just now; they leagued with the hoteefonists to oppose the repeal of the Sugar duits, and though the reports of their proceedings are duly published in the severence one ing are duly published in the newspapers, one does not see any of these 'thundering' articles, de-boncing slave-holders and the American slave State. tes, which were formerly so fashionable. But I should it be a subject of wonder in your othern States, that Englishmen should embark

har the strange notions of some of the 'friends of hamairy' here, in reference to the condition of the save population of the Southern States, of which they have no better idea than a cow has of dancing the police. Among commercial men, to a great extent, the case is different. They say that the unreasoning sal of the anti-slavery advocates has become a sable nuisance; that they are for intermeddling in every question of diplomacy and finance, where he word negro comes up; and that their ill-directed enthussism has of late years been productive of nothing but mischief. John Bull begins to find that lending the Government to forward the t lending the Government to forward the

in a cruside against your slavery system, when you ee that they are directly appealed to, in the strongest terms, by Americans themselves? True is that I bear, on every side, unfavorable opinions of the South and its Institutions, but with the exceptions themselves?

exceptions, those opinions are founded in erand ignorance; in fact, it makes one smile to



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

cracked up to be.' That it confers on him neither honor nor profit. He says to them, 'at your instigation, I negotiated diplomatic arrangements for the suppression of slavery, which have embroiled me with the nations of Europe and America, and nearly led to war; arrangements which proved to be useless. At your instigation, I refused the full relief of voluntary emigration to the crowded population of Hindoostan, and a full supply of labor to the industry of the West Indies. At your instigation, I maintain extensive fleets and establishments on the coast of Africa, for suppressing slavery, which they do not suppress. At your instigation, I have until now upheld the Sugar monopoly, which has robbed me of several millions a year; and, finally, at your instigation, I have violated Treaties, and shamefully quibbled to defend my breach of them. It wont do; you are a dead weight, and an incumbrance; I'll dissolve the partnership; hereafter, if slavery is to be abolished by my means, it must not be by threat and memace, but by extending to all nations free and unrestricted trade, and by showing that free labor is superior.

Man dissist the man has been petted, and flattered, and such a supprise for the man has been petted, and flattered, and such, of the man has been petted, and flattered, and such as to tuned, and paid by certain abolitionists not unknown to used, and paid by extending to the forgets himself; and though he may gratify his own impulses and those of old Adam in others, yet sure I am that all this is just the way to run his influence, to defeat his object, and to do mischief, not good, to the very cause he professes to love. With the single reception of one cold-hearted parricide, whose character I abhor, and whom I will not name, and who has, I fear, no feeling of true patriotism or piety within him, all the delegates from our country were together wounded and indignant. No wonder at it! I write feely. It was not done in a corner. It was manifely in the delegates from our country were together wounded a but by extending to all nations free and unrestricted trade, and by showing that free labor is superior to, and more profitable than shave labor. It appears now to be the opinion here that the extinction of slavery will be brought about by density of population, and its concomitant cheapnes of labor; that in fifty years time the negro race in the Southern States will amount to 12,000,000; and that the Planters breed, the faster they proceed to inevitable emancipation; that they are practical philosophers without knowing it; and that, in a word, time and the principle of population will prove far more efficient for extinguishing slavery and the slave trade, and the unreasoning zeal of abolition fanatics.

I have written more on this subject than I in tended but if I have efforded to avery information.

tended, but if I have afforded you any information, as 'to opinion in England, to the anti-slavery movement,' I am well satisfied.

H. B.

THE LIBERATOR

REPLY OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS TO DR. COX. Salisbury Road, EDINBURGH, Oct. 30, 1846. SAMUEL HANSON COX. D. D.:

Sin-I have two objects in addressing you at this time. The first is, to deny certain charges, and to correct certain injurious statements, recently made by yourself, respecting my conduct at a neeting of the 'World's Temperance Convention,' held in Covent Garden Theatre, London, in the month of August last. My second object will be to review so much of your course as relates to the Anti-Slavery question, during your recent tour through Great Britain and a part of Ireland. There are times when it would evince a ridiculous sensibility to the good or evil opinions of men, and when it would be a wasteful expenditure of thought. time and strength, for one in my circumstances to reply to attacks made by those who hate me, more bitterly than the cause of which I am an humble advocate. While all this is quite true, it is equally true, that there are times when it is quite proper to make such replies; and especially so, when to defend one's self is to defend great and vital principles. the vindication of which is essential to the triumph

of righteousness throughout the world Sir, I deem it neither arrogant nor presur to assume to represent three millions of my brethren, who are, while I am penning these words, in chains and slavery on the American soil, the boasted land of liberty and light. I have been one with them in their sorrow and suffering-one with them in their ignorance and degradation—one with them | ly known, that color is treated as a crime in Amerunder a burning sun and the slave-driver's bloody ica. 'Frederick Douglass, the colored abolition agiinsh—and am at this moment freed from those hor-wible inflictions, only because the laws of England How could democratic Americans sit calmly by, mit the American man-stealer, whose Christianity most cherished An

you endorse, to lay his foul clutch upon me, while upon British soil. Being thus so completely identified with the slaves, I may assume that an att ck upon upon a platform, on terms of perfect equality with me is an attack upon them-and especially so, pure white American gentlemen! this worthy said that when Aperica declared if independent, Liberty was criterified, and still middle resurrection, in effecting which, he pel to have the aid and co-operation of the charge-classes of England. That from James low the mangest slaveholder, every the meanest slaveholder and every them the slaveholder and the slaveholder when the attack is obviously made, as in the pres- England should be taught better t my conduct, which evil-minded men, in high or casm aside, Sir, you claim to be low places, may resort to, while I have the ability lanthropist, and an abolitionist. Were you truly to et myself right before the public. As much as entitled to any one of these names, you would I have American slavery, and as much as I abomi- have been delighted at seeing one of Afric's denate the infernal spirit which in that land seems to spised children cordially received, and warmly pervade both Church and State, there are bright welcomed to a world's temperance platform, and spots there which I love, and a large and greatly in every way treated as a man and a brother. creasing population, whose good opinion I highly the truth probably is, that you felt both yourself value, and which I am determined never to forfeit, and your country severely rebuked by my presence while it can be maintained consistently with truth there; and, besides this, it was undoubtedly pain-

> Sir, in replying to you, and in singing out the onduct of one of your age, reputation and learning, if it be true, I sincerely pity your littleness of soul. for public animadversion, I should, in most cases, deem an apology necessary-I should approach You sneeringly call me an 'abolition agitator such an one with great delicacy and guardedness of and ultraist. Sir, I regard this as a complilanguage. But, in this instance, I feel entirely re- though you intend it as a condemnation. lieved from all such necessity. The obligations of fear is, that I am unworthy of those epithets, nant attack. I come, therefore, without any further hesitancy to the subject.

den Theatre, you say:

'They all advocated the same cause, showed a glorious unity of thought and feeling, and the ef-fect was constantly raised—the moral scene was su-perls and glorious—when Federick Douglass, the colored abolition agitator and ultraist, came to the platform, and so spoke a la mode, as to ruin the influence, almost, of all that preceded! He lugged in Anti-slavery or abolition, no doubt prompted to it by some of the politic ones, who can use him to do what they would not themselves adventure to do in person. He is supposed to have been well paid for the abomination.

What a perversion, an abuse, an iniquity against What a perversion, an abuse, an iniquity against the law of reciprocal righteonaness, to call thousands together to get them, some certain ones, to seem conspicuous and devoted for one sole and grand object, and then, all at once, with obliquity, open an avalanche on them for some imputed evil or monstrosity, for which, whatever be the wound or injury indicted, they were both too fatigued and too hurried with surprise, and too straitened for time to be properly prepared. I say it is a trick of meanness! It is abominable!

On this occasion Mr. Donelars allowed himself.

s abominable!

On this occasion Mr. Douglass allowed himself to denounce America and all its temperance societies together, and a grinding community of the enemies ohis people; said evil, with no alloy of good, concern minute in the contract of the contr

whole theatre seemed taken with the spirit Ephesian uproar; they were furious and boi in the extreme; and Mr. Kirk could hardly o moment, though many were desirous in his behalf; to say a few words, as he did, very calm and proper-ly, that the cause of Temperance was not at all re-sponsible for slavery, and had no connexion with it. There were some sly agencies behind the scenes—

Now, the motive for representing, in this connexion, 'the effect constantly raised,' the 'moral scene sublime and glorious,' is very apparent. It is obviously not so much to do justice to the scene, as to magnify my assumed offence. You have drawn an exceedingly beautiful picture, that you might represent me as marring and defacing its beauty, in the hope thereby to kindle against me

the fury of its admirers, 'Frederick Douglass, the colored abolitionist and altraist, came to the platform.' Well, Sir, what if I did come to the platform? How did I come to it? Did I come with, or without, the consent of the meeting? Had your love of truth equalled your desire to cover me with odium, you would have said that, after loud and repeated calls from the udience, and a very pressing invitation from the chairman, 'Frederick Douglass came to the platform.' But Sir, this would not have served your purpose-that being to make me out an intruder, ne without the wedding garment, fit to be cast out among the unbidden and unprepared. This might do very well in America, where for a negro to stand upon a temperance platform, on terms of perfect equality with white persons, it would be regarded as an insolent assumption, not to be borne with; but, Sir, it is scarcely necessary to say, that it will no serve your purpose in England. It is now pretty well known throughout the world, that color is n crime in England, and it is becoming almost equalper- and behold such a flagrant violation of one

ful to you to be placed on the same platform, on a Sir, in replying to you, and in singling out the level with a negro, a fugitive slave. I do not as-

courtesy, which I should be otherwise forward to be an abolition agitator is simply to be one who discharge to persons of your age and standing, I am dures to think for himself-who goes beyond the absolved from by your obviously bitter and malig\_ mass of mankind in promoting the cause of righteousness,-who honestly and earnestly speaks out his soul's conviction, regardless of the smiles or In a letter from London to the New-York Evan- frowns of men-leaving the pure flame of truth to gelist, describing the great meeting at Covent Gar- burn up whatever hay, wood and stubble it may find in its way. To be such an one is the deepest and sincerest wish of my heart. It is a part of my daily prayer to God, that he will raise up and send forth more to unmask a pro-slavery church, and to rebuke a man-stealing ministry—to rock the land with agitation, and give America no peace till she repent, and be thoroughly purged of this mon strous iniquity. While Heaven lends me health and strength, and intellectual ability, I shall devote myself to this agitation; and I believe that, by so acting, I shall secure the smiles of an approving God, and the grateful approbation of my downtrodden and long abused fellow-countrymen. With these on my side, of course I ought not to be disturbed by your displeasure; nor am I disturbed. I speak now in vindication of my cause, caring

very little for your good or ill opinion. You say I spoke so as to ruin the influence of all that had preceded'! My speech, then, must have been very powerful; for I had been preceded by yourself, and some ten or twelve others, all powerful advocates of the Temperance cause, some of them the most so of any I ever heard But I half fear my speech was not so powerful as you seem to imagine. It is barely possible that you have fallen into a mistake, quite common to

ng your own pride with the cause which you may but you take good care to suppress every word of happen to plead. I think you will upon reflection the speech itself. There can be confess, that I have now hit upon a happy solution for this, and that motive obviously is, because there of the difficulty. As I look back to that occasion, was nothing in the speech which, standing alone, I remember certain facts, which seem to confirm would inspire others with the bitter malignity me in this view of the case. You had eulogized against the, which unhappily rankles in your own in no measured or qualified terms, America and bosom. American Temperance Societies; and in this, your co-delegates were not a whit behind you. Is it not possible that the applause, following each brilliant climax of your fulsome panegyrie, made you feel the moral effect raised, and the my speech at Covent Garden Theatre, and the cirscene superb and glorious? I am not unaware cumstances attending and growing out of its de-of the effect of such demonstrations: it is very in-toxicating, very inflating. Now, Sir, I should be I can with safety appeal to the rive thousand that very sorry, and would make any amends within heard the speech, for the substantial correctness of my power, if I supposed I had really committed, the 'abomination' of which you accuse me. The Temperance cause is dear to me. I love it for myself, and for the black man, as well as for the white man. I have labored, both in England and America, to promote the cause, and an ready still to labor; and I should grieve to think of any act of mine, which would inflict the slightest injury upon the cause. But I am satisfied that no such injury was inflicted. No, Sir, it was not the poor bloated drunkard, who was 'ruined' by my speech, but your own bloated pride, as I shall presently show—as I mean to take up your letter in the order in which it is written, and reply to each part of it.

You say I lugged in anti-slavery, or abolition. Of course, you meant by this to produce the impression, that I introduced the subject illegitimately. If such were your intention, it is an imprassion interly at variance with the truth. I said nothing on the occasion referred to, which in fairness can be construed into an outrage upon propriety, or something foreign to the temperance platform—and especially a 'world's temperance meeting, such as are held in the United States, but a 'world's temperance meeting, such as are held in the United States, but a 'world's temperance meeting, such as are held in the United States, but a 'world's temperance meeting, on black as well as the white part of the Colored population in the United States, and the presence operations, and embrace within the experance operations, and embrace within the part of their followed population in the United States, and the subject illegitimately. In the meeting at Covent Garden was not a walk the meeting of their influence, my long neglected race—(great cheering and some confusion on the platfo my power, if I supposed I had really committed, my report of it. It was as follows:--

temperance meeting, such as are held in the United States, but a 'world's temperance meeting, embracing the black as well as 'the white part of the creation—practically carrying out the scriptu-finding themselves neglected and excluded from ral declaration, that God has made of one blood, white societies, organized societies among them-all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the —built temperance halls, and were carnestly and arth. It was a meeting for promoting tempethroughout the world. All natious had a temperance.

The cause went nobly on till the 1st of August. right to be represented there; and each speaker had a right to make known to that body, the peculiar difficulties which lay in the way of the temperance reformation, in his own particular locality. In that Convention, and upon that platform, I was the recognized representative of the colored population of the United States; and to their cause I was bound to be faithful. It would have been not proceeded to the accomplishment of their purpose. It was a delightful sight. But, Sir, they had not proceeded down two streets, before they were quite easy for me to have made a speech upon the general question of temperance, carefully excluding all reference to my enslaved, neglected and persecuted brethren in America, and thereby secured with stones and brickhats. One of their churches your applause;—but to have pursued such a course, would have been selling my birthright for a moss of pottage,—would have been to play the part of and cries of 'sit down' from the American delyour applause ;-but to have pursued such a course, Judas, a part which even you profess to loathe and egates on the platform. Sir, let me explain the motive which aniway of their moral and social improvement, by I proceeded as follows:-American slavery, and by an inveterate prejudice against them, on account of their color—and beheld them in rags and wretchedness, in fetters and chains, left to be devoured by intemperence and kindred vices—and slavery like a very demon, standing directly in the way of their reformation, as with a drawn sword, ready to smite down any who might approach for their deliverance—and found myself in a position where I could rebuke this evil spirit, where my words would be borne to the shores of America, upon the enthusiastic shouts. the shores of America, upon the enthusiastic shouts That particularly related to the colored people of of congregated thousands-I deemed it my duty to America. wbrace the opportunity. In the language of John Knox, I was in the place where I was demanded rose, and said— Frederick Douglass has uninte I spoke perfectly in order, and in such a manner as produced the impression on the public mind, that no one, having a sincere interest in the cause of the Temperance Societies support slavery—(No! Temperance, could take offence at—as I shall no! no! no! of the audience.) If that be show by reporting, in another part of this letter not the impression produced, I have nothing more my speech as delivered on that occasion,

'He was, no doubt, prompted to do it by some they themselves would not adventure to do in per-The right or wrong of obeying the promptlo it, no matter by whom prompted; if wrong, should refrain from it, no matter by whom comould fall upon me.

'He is supposed to have been well puid for the omination.' This, Sir, is a cowardly way of stathaving been well paid, as you supposed, I never received a single farthing for my attendance—or for any word which I uttered on the occasion referred to—while you were in all probability well supported, well paid, for all you did during your attend-the law of reciprocal righteousness, obliquity, and the law of reciprocal righteousness. ony, or because I regard as specially meritorious ny attending the meeting without pay; for I should probably have taken pay as readily as you did, had it been offered; but it was not offered, and therefore

persons of your turn of mind,-that of confoun- | You stigmatize my speech as an 'abo

successfully rescuing many from the fungs of in-

In the midst of this commotion, the chairman nated me, in speaking as I did at Covent Garden tapped me on the shoulder, and whispering, in Theatre. As I stood upon that platform, and sur- formed me that the fifteen minutes allotted to each veyed the deep depression of the colored people speaker had expired; whereupon the vast audi-America, and the treatment uniformly adopted, ence simultaneously shouted, . Don't interrupt!don't dictate! go on! go on! Douglass! Dou impediments and absolute barriers thrown in the lass!! This continued several minutes; after which,

When I sat down, the Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston of conscience to speak the truth—and the truth I tionally misrepresented the Temperance Societies of America. I am afraid that his remarks have to sny."

Now, Dr. Cox, this is a fair, unvarnished story of of the politic ones, who can use him to do what took place at Convent Garden Theatre, on the of the politic ones, who can use him to do what the standard of the convent Garden Theatre, on the other than the convent Garden Theatre, on the convent Garden Theat to all the Temperance papers in the land, and the 'Journal of the American Union,' published at thing to be done. If the thing be right, I should New-York, Oct. 1, 1846. With this statement, I might safely submit the whole question to both the American and British public; but I wish not merenanded. In the present instance, I was prompted by to correct your misrepresentations, and expose by no one—I acted entirely upon my own respon-sibility. If, therefore, blame is to fall anywhere, it whole anti-slavery movement.

And for this purpose, I shall now proceed to copy and comment upon extracts from your letter abomination.' This, Sir, is a cowardly way of stating your own conjecture. I should be pleased to have you tell me, what harm there is in being well paid! Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Do you preach without pay? Were you not paid by the law of reciprocal righteousness, to call thoughout those who sent you to represent them in the World's and stogether, and get them, some certain ones, Temperance Convention? There is not the slightest doubt that you were paid—and swell paid. The grand object, and then, all at once, with obliquity only difference between us, in the matter of pay, is imply this—you were paid, and I was not. I can or monstrosity, for which, whatever be the wound or the injury inflicted, they were both too fatigued or the injury inflicted, they were both too fatigued

the law of reciprocal righteousness, 'obliquity,' 'a the law of reciprocal righteousness,' obliquity,' 'a trick of meanness,' abominable,'—not one word is necessary to show their inappropriateness, as approxy, or because I recard as a possibly provided in the law of reciprocal righteousness,' obliquity,' 'a trick of meanness,' abominable,'—not one word is necessary to show their inappropriateness, as approxy or because I recard as a provided with the law of reciprocal righteousness,' obliquity,' is plied to myself, and the speech in question, or to make more glaringly apparent the green and poison-ous venom with which your month, if no: your heart, make more glaringly apparent the green and poisonous venom with which your mouth, if no; your heart,
is filled. You represent me as opening 'an avalanche
upon you for some impulse evil or monstrosity,'
igg. It pleased the accusers to take umbrage

TP All men are born free and equal-with tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—at which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happin Three millions of the American people a

Three millions of the American people are in sains and slavery—held as chattele personal, and ought and sold as marketable comm If Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub-

lican, (!) Democratic, (!!) America every year.

(!) Buwediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

[] Slaveholders, Slave traders and Slave-drivers, are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men stealers—a race of monsters unparalelled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. IT The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell NO UNION WITH SLAVENOLDE &?

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 829.

And is slavery only an imputed evil? "Now, suppose I had lugged in Anti-Slavery, (which I deny,) you profess to be an abolitionist. ught to have been the last man in the world to have found fault with me, on that account. Your great love of liberty, and sympathy for the downtrodden slave, ought to have led you to 'pardon something to the spirit of Liberty,' especially in one who had the scars of the slave-driver's whip on his back, and who, at this moment, has four sisters and one brother in slavery. But, Sir, you are not an abolitionist, and you only assumed to be one during your recent tour in this country, that you might show your way through this land, and the more eftually stab and blast the character of the real friends of emancipation. Who ever heard of a true abolitionist speaking of slavery as an 'imputed evil,' or complaining of being 'wounded and injured' by an allusion to it-and that, too, because that allusion was in opposition to the infernal system? You took no offence when the Rev. Mr. Kirk assumed the Christian name and character for slaveholders in the World's Temperance Convention. You were not 'wounded or injured,'—it was not a 'perversion, an abuse, an iniquity against the law of reciprocal righteousness.' You have no indignation to pour out upon him. Oh, no! But when a fugitive slave merely alluded to slavery as obstructing the moral and social improvement of my race, you were 'wounded and injured,' and rendered indignant! This, sir, tells the whole story of your about itionism, and stamps your pretensions to abolition is brazen hypocrisy or self-deception.

You were 'too fatigued, too hurried by surprise. too straitened for time.' Why, Sir, you were in 'an unhappy predicament.' What would you have done, had you not been 'too fatigued, too hurried surprise, too straitened for time,' and unprepared? Would you have denied a single statement in my address? I am persuaded you would not; and had you dared to do so, I could at once have given evidence in support of my statements that would have put you to silence or to shame. My statements were in perfect accordance with historical facts-facts of so recent date, that they are fresh in the memory of every intelligent Amer can. You knew I spoke truly of the strength of American prejudice against the colored people. No man knows the truth on this subject better than yourself. I am, therefore, filled with amazement that you should seem to deay, instead of confirming

Much more might be said on this point; but having already extended this letter to a much greater length than I had intended, I shall simply conclude by a reference to your remark respecting your pro-fessed sympathy and friendship for me, provious to the meeting at Covent Garden. If your friendship and sympathy be of so mutable a character as mus be inferred from your sudden abandonment of them,
I may expect that yet another change will return to me the lost treasure. At all events, I do not deem it of sufficient value to purchase it at so high a price as that of the abandonment of the cause of my colored brethren, which appears to be the condition you impose upon its contin Very faithfully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

From the Gateshead Observer. BREAKFAST TO GARRISON AND THOM

SON.

On Saturday morning, William Lloyd Garrison and George Thompson, Esqra, were entertained at brenkfast by a number of ladies and gentlemen of Newcastle, at Wilcke's Temperance Hotel, in the Royal Arcade. Among those present were Rev. George Harris, (in the chair.) Captain Weatherley, and Mesars. M. Forster, T. M. Greenhow, E. Richardson, Joseph Watson, and W. and J. Shields.

After the meal, (which was provided, by the way, with an excellence and comfort that were highly creditable to the establishment,) conversational addresses were delivered by Messrs. Garrison and Thompson, and various questions were put and answered; and the result was a very pleasant and instructive social meeting. We will not overload our columns with a report which would not be generally read, but endeavor to give such a condensed statement of the proceedings as may be acceptable to all.

Mr. Garrison, who was the first to speak, began by expressing his satisfaction that they were essentibled in a temperance hotel. Temperation

Mr. Garatson, who was the first to speak, be-gan by expressing his satisfaction that they were assembled in a temperance hotel. Tectotalism was not a condition of membership in the Ameri-can Anti-Slavery Society—as a society, they had nothing to do with the temperance question—but he believed he might say, that the abolitionists were total abstrainers to a man—and woman. Anocan Anti-Slavery Society—as a society, they had nothing to do with the temperance question—but he believed he might say, that the abolitionists were total abstainers to a man—and woman. (Applause.) He had himself been a tectutaller from his youth, and had the honor of editing, in 1827, the first temperance newspaper that was ever published in America. He huped to see the cause of total abstinence flourish more and more on both sides of the broad Atlantic, removing crime and misery and pauperism from the world—diffusing health and happiness on every hand—and blessing and ennobling the great family of man. (Applause.) The Anti-Slavery Society had been accused of being a mere cloak for other purposes than emancipation. Nothing could be more untrue. No inquiry was made into the theological or political opinions of candidates for membership. If they believed slaveholding to be a sin, and that it ought forthwith to be abandoned, no other test was required. It mattered not what were their opinions on other questions. But if they joined the Society, they must hold themselves bound to carry out its principles, and not sacrifice them for the sake of sect or party. To hold the Society responsible for the opinions of its members on other questions than slavery, was as absurd as it was unjust. There had lately been a National Anti-Corn Law League in Great Britain. Did any member of the association dream of being answerable for the opinions of his fellow-members on other questions than free trade? No such thing. If any man, calling himself a free trader, out standing aloof from the League, had said to its members, that Mr. Cobden thought so and so in religious matters, and Mr. Bright held this or that opinion in politics, and that no communication could be held with him in their crusade against the corn laws, without a compromise of opinion on those other subjects, what would have been the answer to such an appeal? It would have been the answer to such an appeal? It would have been the noswer to such an appeal? It would have

VOLUME XVI.-- NO. XLVI

heresy, as if he had not a right to his own views on other questions than that of slavery. (Apphause.) Surely, if they were agreed an this question, they might unite in forwarding it, and agree to differ on others. (Hear, hear.) As to the Sabbath, he was not there to vindicate his views. He believed them to be Scriptural and Christian. They were those of Calvin, Luther and Melancthon; of Paley, and Penn, and Barclay; of Belsham and Priestley; and if, for holding them, he were an infidel, he was, at least, an infidel in company of which, he had no need to be ashamed. (Applause.) He held that a Christian man should not ask himself what hour it was in the day, or what day it was in the week, before he devoted himself to the service of the Lord, but that his whole life should be a Sabbath; and for holding that opinion, he was branded as an infidel. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Garrison observed that the anti-slavery cause was prospering in America—that its course was onward, and its success inevitable. He then came to the Oregon question—which, he said, had been grossly mismnderstood in England. Its settlement had been nailed as a triumph he said, had been grossly misunderstood in England. Its settlement had been hailed as a triumph of the peace principle. He was sorry to dissipate the delusion. How it came about was as follows: The slaveholders of the south, becoming uneasy at the increasing number of the free States by addi-

The slaveholders of the south, becoming uneasy at the increasing number of the free States by additions in the west, coveted Texas, to redress the halance of power. Mexico, having herself abolished slavery, refused to encourage it in others, by selling Texas for division into slave States; and the slave-holders, to compass their ends, began to excite a feeling in the west on the subject of Oregon. If the free States would go with them for Texas, they would go with the free States were ready, to use a western phrase, 'to go it blind for Texas,' meaning that they would go for annexation with their eyes shut. The slaveholders were equally rampant for Oregon. But when their object was gined—when Texas was annexed—they changed their tone. It would be a pity, they said, to go to war with England for Oregon. (Laughter.) They no longer demanded the whole of Oregon or none. They lowered their claims, even from 54,40 to 49. Anything rather than go to war—the fact being that there was nothing the slaveholders dreaded so much as a war with anti-slavery England. (Applause.) The Oregon question was not settled amicably from the progress of the peace principle; but because, as he had shown, the southern States having attained their end, with drew from their alliance with the States of the west. The slaveholders had nothing to gain by the acquisition of Oregon the peace but manch to be the second of the peace but manch to the second of the peace principle; but manch to leave. are with the States of the west. The slaveholders had nothing to gain by the acquisition of Oregon, but much to lose. From the nature of its soil and climate, Oregon must be free—it would not be a slave territory. Its annexation, therefore, was not desired, but deprecated; and peace with England, not war, became the cry of the slaveholders. England need look for no quarrels with America as to free territory. If she would but let slavery alone, there would be no war. (liear, hear.) Mr.

alone, there would be no war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Garrison showed that the supporters of slavery played fast and loose with free trade also, to serve their purposes. In America, the democratic party were pro-slavery men. The Whigs were divided on the question—being in some parts of the Union in favor of slavery, and opposed to it in others. Now the slaveholders had made use of the tariff as it suited their ends. When they thought 'protection' strengthened the cause of slavery, they upheld it—when they thought free trade was calculated to worken the free States, they were its champions. The people of England might depend upon it, that abolition was the measure that would best advance the cause of free commercial intercourse between the two countries. (Applause.) The abolitionists the cause of free commercial intercourse between the two countries. (Applause.) The abolitionists had already carried the outposts, and were now laying siege to the citadel of the American Union. He had seen, in the last number of the Galeshead Observer (Oct. 10) a quotation from the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which seemed to give a fair statement of the points of difference between the 'American Anti-Slavery Society,' and the 'American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.' But although the Reporter told the truth, it did not tell the whole truth. porter told the truth, it did not tell the whole truth, porter told the truth, it did not tell the whole truth, and the suppression of a portion of the facts had all the effect of a falsehood. The policy pursued by the two societies was thus described:—'The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society unites itself with the liberty party in the United States, which consists of abolitionists who feel it to be their duty to carry their principles to the ballot-box, and to return none to office, either in the State or Federal government, who do not agree with them in their principles. The American A. S. Society, on the other hand, avows its hostility to this mode of acprinciples. The American A. S. Society, on the other hand, avows its hostility to this mode of action.' Now, continued Mr. Garrison, why was it that the American Society did not go to the ballot-box? The Reporter having kept the cause out of view, he would supply the omission. The abolitionists with whom he acted refrained from voting, because they could not consistently send to Congress men who must awear to maintain the constitution of the Union—a constitution of which slavery was part and parcel, and under which, the fugitive slave from the South must be restored to his owner. To repeal this constitution, and establish a free confederacy, was the object of the American Anti-Slavery Society; and he rejoiced, as a member of that society, at the homorable and euthusinstic reception which, in common with his friend Mr. George Thompson, he had last night experienced from a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle, with the Chief Magistrate of the borough at their head. Having the press as his ally, he could eastle, with the Chief Magistrate of the borough at their head. Having the press as his ally, he could assure his friends that the proceedings of that great meeting would be made known (in the Boston Lib-erator.) all ever the United States; and they would be eagerly read, alike by the friends and foes of emancipation. Mr. Garrison called attention to a protest against American Slavery, bearing the sig-natures of Christian ministers of England, of which a copy had been sent him since he came into that room. He saw among others the names of several Newcastle ministers, but not that of his friend in are, Mr. Harris, he was sure, would gladly igned it, if an opportunity had been offered But unhappily, there were abolitionists who him. But unhappily, there were abolitionists who would not unite with men who agreed with them on the question of slavery, if they differed from them on points of religion. It was this narrow spirit which helped to break up the union of the holitionists in America. Men who could not speak the shibboleths in religion of their fellow-members were deemed unworthy of companionship in the anti-slavery cause; but, for himself, he would know

question of negro slavery, and he gladly gave him the right hand of fellowship (Applause.) Mr. James Reweastle wished to say a word or two. The abolitionists of America were divided into two sections. One went to the ballot-box the other did not. He must say, even after Mr. Garrison's explanation, that he could not see the wisdom of holding aloof. If slavery should ever be put down, it must be by an act of Congress and if the opponents of slavery refused to elect representatives, how was their object to be accomplished? He thought they ought to go to the ballot-box, and vote under protest. He wished also to express his regret that Mr. Garrison had not introduced the Temperance question at the great meeting of last night. He had come to this country as a delegate to the World's Temperance Convention, and, when slavery was the theme, he should not have overlooked the slavery of strong

anti-stavery cause; our, for himsen, he would know nothing of a man's opinions on other subjects: if he were only willing to unite with him in seeking the emancipation of the slave, that was enough—he inquired not into his theological views. Mr. Harris and he might differ, and most probably did different statements.

ter, on other points, but were of one mind on the

Mr. Ganntson replied: The meeting of last as convened for the consideration of negro He was present as a representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He could not, therefore, go into the Temperance question. To have done so would have been out of place—it have done so would have been out of place—it would have been to commit the very error of which he and his friends in America were wrongly accused. On the present occasion, assembled at the social board, and in a Temperance Hotel, an aflusion to the question of total abstinence was allowable; but he could not consistently have introduced it list night. (Applause.) As to the other matter referred to by his friend at the other end of the room, he must inform him that he was laboring under a wrong impression. Congress could not nader a wrong impression. Congress could no abolish slavery. Slavery came not within Congress sional but State jurisdiction. For Congress to meddle with the question, would be to dissolve the Union. The American Anti-Slavery Society, if its members were to send rep esentatives to Congress would be committed to the support of that Union and to a partnership with the crime of slave holding. There was a time, when the States of the South were wont to crow over those of the North, and threaten them with a dissolution of the Union, if they tampered with the institution of slavery. But when the present agitation spring up, and petitions for a dissolution of the Union

Mr. Garrison to say, but we are not certain that we clearly caught the purport of his words.) He was sure that if England were to pass a law, exposing Americans to similar treatment in this country, the United States would fire up, and in every direction there would be lond talking about Bunker's Hill and Lexington (laughter.) and England would be admonished to repeal the law, or it would be accepted as a declaration of war. Wes England less jenlous than America, that she left her subjects exposed to seizure and sale, on their arrival in an American port? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thompson was called upon to address the company, but said be had no intention to make a speech. He was never in the vein for speechmaking on the morning after a public meeting. At such seasons be felt, as the parson said, rather Mondayish. (Laughter.) He would say, however, a few words—chiefly as to the origin of the split among the abolitonists. In 1840, Mr. Garrison came over to this country as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention. He was accompanied by other delegates—women of whom the world, as it went, was not worthy—the honor of their sex, the glory of their kind. Their names were included in his credentials—their title was without a flaw. But while no opposition was made to the admission of Mr. Garrison, his codelegates were formal, y excluded by the votes of an overwhelming majority. Their credentials were trampled under foot, not only by men whose created than the requirement of the pointed and unaccredited. Mr. Garrison acted like himself. He refused to sit, unless his fellow-delesting seame to a close. Shortly afterwards, the two guests left Newcastle for Liverpool, to attend to the proceedings came to a close. Shortly afterwards, the two guests left Newcastle for Liverpool, to attend to the proceedings came to a close. Shortly afterwards, the two guests left Newcastle for Liverpool, to attend to the proceedings came to a close. Shortly afterwards, the two guests left Newcastle for Liverpool, to attend to the close of pointed and unaccredited. Mr. Garrison acted lik pointed and unaccredited. Mr. Garrison acted like himself. He refused to sit, unless his fellow-delegates were admitted also. To exclude them was to east dishonor on credentials given, not to one, but to all; and Mr. Garrison would not sanction this indignity to his constituents. From that time to this, the committee in London had been his unrelenting persecutor. Calumny of all kinds had been directed against him, privately and officially, with an industry and perseverance, which would have been commendable in a better cause. In America as in England, there was a division on this question—viz, the admission of women—the America as in England, there was a division on this question—viz., the admission of women—the right of women to take part in Anti-Slavery Councils. Among the abolitionists of the United States, there were women of whom any country might well be proud. Lydia Maria Child (apphause,) whose name was a household world—Maria Weston Chapman—Lucretia Mott—Angelina and Sorah Grimke. The Grimkes came into possession of a number of slaves by inheritance. They did not, like Dr. S. H. Cox, see any legal obstacle to their emucination. Where there was a will, there of emancipation, they labored for its advancement.
They wrote and spoke in its behalf—and with great success. They were women of spotless reputation and modest deportment, but of singular moral courage, and boldly prosecuted their missionary labors. Not a whisper was breathed against them have the constructive; some of its fruits have already appeared, giving promise of an abundant harvest in due season. The facts and observations growing out of them have the constructive in the season. sonary labors. Not a whisper was breathed against them by other abolitionists: they were glad, on the contrary, to bask in the sunshine of the Grimker popularity. The clergy, however, took the abrm, and issued a bull—(laughter)—excommunicating the sisters. [Mr. Garrison: Not the clergy generally, the clerge of one periods are consistent of the clergy generally, the clerge of one periods are consistent of the clergy generally. The staters. [Mr. Garrison: Not the clergy generally—the clergy of one particular demonination.]
These clergymen professed to abominate slavery, but they disapproved of the interference of women, and they did not like Mr. Garrison; and they said if the abolitionists would throw overboard Garrison servation of the condition of the Southern plantation

Society.

Mr. Garatson:—It was curious that the facility Mr. Garaison:—It was curious that the besting to the American Anti-Slavery Seciety, and to himself, was chiefly among the Friends. To the Friends, the division was attributable. The women's question, as it was called, was not of his seeking. Those who voted on the side of the medium of the Liberator, my obligations to them for their powerful co-operation, without which my seeking. Those who voted on the side of the

fact that any reply had been made Slavery Society had done everything in its to disparage and injure the American Anti-Slavery Society. It had done more to see M. M. Slavery society. It had done more to assail Mr. Garrison than to emancipate the slave. It had caused divisions and rents in the abolition ranks; and when Mr. Garrison came over to this country, in the present year, the abolitionists had to decide whether they should welcome or mourn him. A meeting therefore held, and society formed, to called the Anti-Slavery League—a society which should know nothing of sect or party, but stand on the same broad foundation as the American Society, of which Mr. Garrison was so distinguished a member. (Applause.) The 'British and Foreign' was an Anti-Slavery Society in name only. It did not advance, it retarded the cause of emancipation, it went not, as the founders of the new society wished, among the people. It was simply a committee or clique that called itself a society, and injured the cause which it professed to advocate. Had been studiously made that Mr. Garrison was an infield confederacy. Yes! this falsehood was propagated of a man whose rules and motives of action were all drawn from the Sacred Scriptures—who testified his fidelity to his Divine Maser by 'going about doing good '—whose whole ed the Anti-Slavery League-a society which injury. tures—who testified his fidelity to his Divine Master by 'going about doing good'—whose whole life was an answer to the calumnicus charge. He (Mr. Thompson) had been told by old friends, that have been made in various quarters, as unlooked for they would be glad to see him. His reply was, that

were sent to Congress, such threats were heard no more. The Southern States were thrown into construction by the demand. They know right well that the dissolution of the Union was the disas solution of slavery—that it could not be kept up without the support of the free States. It was the alliance of the North with the men-stealers of the South, that gave perpetuity to the abomination.

The slaveholder could move follow his figitive slave all over the Union; but if the Union were dissolved, Pompey and Casan; the instant they crossed the boundary line, would become free dissolved, Pompey and Casan; the instant they men, and might defy their ballied taskmasters, (Applause.) He did not think, however, that it would be necessary to dissolve the Union. The Southern States, when they slound the abolitionists determined, and that they slound the abolitionists of the slound to the slound the slound come for the abolition of slavery, and ist their slaves go free. (Applause.)

Mr. JARES WATSON request, in allusion to wheth had been soid on the previous night, if are case had ever occurred, in which a British subject shad been seized and imprisoned, for he did not believe that any British captain would leave a fellow-subject in slavery.

Mr. Garasson said he was not aware of such a case, and should doubt if one had ever were liable to the word. At the last seasion of the legislature of South Caronium, it was made pend, there are allow-subject in slavery.

Mr. Tarainentary

The names of 40 members of the League having been enrolled, the thanks of the company were unanimously voted to Mr. Harris, on the motion of Mr. Garrison, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the proceedings came to a close. Shortly afterwards, the two guests left Newcastle for Liverpool, to attend a public meeting on Monday. Whence they would proceed to Scotland; and, after visiting the large towns of that country, Mr. Garrison will proceed to Ireland—return to Liverpool—and, on the 4th of November, embark for America.

## THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

ARRIVAL HOME.

It is with great pleasure that I announce to the po ons of the Liberator, and the friends of the anti-slavery cause, my safe arrival home, in the short passage of twelve days and eighteen hours from Liverpool, after an absence of four months. Though my labors abroad have been excessive, leaving their emancipation. Where there was a will, there was also a way, and the Grimkes easily found a way to enfranchise their slaves. (Applause.) These noble sisters, anxious to hreathe a purer moral atmosphere than that of the Slave States, removed to Philadelphia. Taking a great interest in the cause of emancipation. The slave of emancipation they labored for its advancement.

and the women, they would join the Anti-Slavery slaves. I have been as much surprised as gratified Society. In an evil hour, this proposal was listened at their real and activity, and greatly strengthened Society. In an evil hour, this proposal was listened to. An attempt was made to put down the women. It failed:—the majority of the members opposed it—and the minority seceded. The seceders then established the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery being old and familiar friends,) will ever constitute a delightful era in my existence. I shall avail myself

women had no choice:—the question was thrust upon them, and they must give their decision, one being numerous, are as bitter and malevolent in their upon them, and they must give their decision, one way or other. Mrs. Barney, of Nantucket, a member of the Society of Friends, (and the Grimkes, he might say, were also Friends,) rose to speak at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society. The question was raised of her right to speak. The Society Trees are found almost exclusively among the partisancery act. The rules made no distinction of The women are equally members with the sex. The women are equally members with the men, and entitled to equal privileges; and by the votes of a majority, the rights of the women were sustained. The minority, as Mr. Thompson had stated, seceded, and formed another society. A subtraction of the uncompromising friends of freedom statement, vindicating the seceders and custing blame on the majority, was drawn up and published. It appeared in the Anti-Slavery Remoter. statement, vindicating the secoders and custing blamu on the majority, was drawn up and published. It appeared in the Anti-Slavery Reporter; and a reply, defending the conduct of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was afterwards sent to the ditter. Not only, however, did he refuse to insert it:—he did not even allude to its existence, but, so far as he could, kept his readers in ignorance of the fact that any could had been made. (Hear hear) powered by the all controlling influence of the Rev Mr. Thompson :- The British and Foreign Anti- Drs. Chalmers, Candlish and Cunningham, of whose reformation or recaptation there is no hope; for character of the Free Church, and to its irreparable

DodoLass, in England. This will be a serious disappointment to many; and the question will naturally be asked, 'Why did they not return home with you?' The answer is, that they are much more needed abroad than at home, at this juncture, and that their withdrawal now, from their foreign field of operations, would be most untimely and injurious to one cause. They are in good health, and expect to remain until next summer, and then confidently hope to return in company with that preview orator nfaltering champion, and truest of friends, Grones THOMPSON, of whose generous co-operation and sul-lime position I shall have much to communicate to the friends of freedom on this side of the Atlantic. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

FAREWELL LETTER FROM H. C. WRIGHT. Though the following affectionate and touching pistle was probably intended by the writer, more or my private perusal and the relief of his own feelngs than for the public eye, yet I feel it to be due to his confiding love and integrity of soul to give it a place in the columns of the Liberator.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1846.

here we were born, where is the home of our affecions and of our dear families, and where friends reside. It seems very desolate to be left behind. am wearying to get home; but, such is my dread of sea-sickness, I should rather die than cross that tossing ocean again, if the choice were left me. But I shall be in America, (that land accursed of God, and the worst upon earth for man, provided our Father has given him a dark complexion,) next summer, if my life be spared. It is my earnest wish that, before that time, the American Union-the Bastile of Slavery-may be dissolved, and American Religion, got their brethren in bonds, but for you and George that shields from scorn and execration the vilest minals that pollute the world, may be repudiated as the direst fue of God and man. I have many things to say, but only a few moments left—these moments, even, I should devote to sleep. But my heart is too full-1 cannot sleep. My heart is with you, and with those dear, dear friends you are soon

visit to this kingdom, and your efforts in it in behalf and important event of your life. This is a great and a glorious field of operation. The people of livered from the dominion of man, and brought un-der the government of God, before they can be effi-tongues upon this most crying evil, to receive? cient in practical efforts to regenerate and redeem he world. So long as the soul of man feels the influence of an ambitions and designing priesthood, he cannot act simply to please his Maker. The priesthood of this and of all kingdoms serve no purose but to baptize whatever abominations the State hooses to legalize. I reject, with loathing, a reigion that tolerates slavery or war; and the being ho is worshipped as God by slaveholders and warmakers is allied to war and oppression, and is to me to get up; and I read your speech at 2 o clock, A. M a demon of blood. I would as soon bow to the shrine of Juggernaut, as to that of such a being. Go on, to bring Christian truth to bear on the individual and social evils of the world. My heart is with you, and ever will be, whatever changes may be made in religious opinions on any subject whatsoever, so long as you are faithful to the cause of the oppressed, and so long as you labor for the deliverance of man from the despotism of man, and to bring him into subjection of our common Father. I have no regard or an abstract religion, that has no bearing on the I bave no confidence in a religion that connects man's eternal destiny with obserances, with the singing of psalms, making prayers, and going to meeting, at set times, and in set places. only regards the relations of men to God, and takes no account of the relations of men to man, and of land and the Metropolis of England, against

y exercised by what is called Christianity in Europe. for, and to encourage you in your onward course. s a delusion, and not the religion of Him who

and meet mine. they call Christ; for as they un loss. the g Prince of peace; a monater of wrath, revenge and against those who act upon the wolfish maxim, that cruelty, and not a God of love manifest in the flesh; 'Might is Right; and your task is to establish its and as they understand Christianity, it is a complica. converse, in theory and practice- Right is Might. tion of all conceivable crimes, as they are developed This last it is much more easy to get men to adladen with cannon balls, and bombshells, and Bibles; make them courageously confide in it, when they with swords, muskets, dirks, chains, fetters, and think things look discouragingly. It is only anoth irch of Scotland, of the Evangelical Alliance, of that truth is mighty, and will prevail. The the State Church, of Protestants and Catholies, as a think you act too boldly, in denouncing 'spiritual whole. There is no criminal, who may not find a wickedness in high places,' (by which, as applicasanctuary at their altars, and still remain in his sins. ble to my present thought, I mean mental equivoca-Christ is pre-eminently the minister of sin, and not tions and short-comings amongst the Ductors and holiness, as he is set forth by all churches and Divines, (?) who will not send back that money, ninisters, who connive at war and slavery, and who will shake hands with slavery and slavehold ontinue to be recognized as Christians. To such a ers, and yet commence their alliance with long pray-Christ, I am an enemy, and shall not cease to do ers)- those who think you speak too bo what I can to hold him up as a demon of blood and such men, under existing circumstances, forget the oppression; but to the Christ set forth in the person example of your Master, when speaking of the of Jesus, who knew no sin, and in whom no guile Scribes and Pharisees of his day-and of his aposwas found; to him who said, 'Come unto me, all ye the Paul, when struck by the order of the high weary and heavy laden-come unto me, and I will priest, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall: for give you rest'- and who came to bear our sorrows, sittest thou to judge me after the law, and comand by whose stripes we are healed; to him who mandest me to be smitten contrar, to the law?' and came to enthrone God in heaven and abolish slavery they forget the text which Jesus has given, by which on earth, and to dash to pieces and consume all cus-toms and institutions that cannot exist without the Doctors of Divinity more particularly— He that sacrifice of man-to that Christ, whose advent on doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may earth was welcomed with the sung of peace on earth be made manifest that they are wrought in God; and good will among men, and whose career on for every one that doeth evil, bateth the light, earth was closed by the emphatic command to his neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should followers, 'put up that sword'-to him do I look as be reproved.' the power of God and the wisdom of God, to regen. You have brought them to the light, and they erate and redeem myself and my fellow-creatures. cannot bear it. We owe you thanks; for, but for This is the Christ, of whom Presbyterians, Metho-your exposure, we should very likely have been so dista, Baptists, Episcopalians, Catholies, and all sects purblind as to have looked at the subject through and their priests would say, 'Crucify him! erocify their spectacles. him!" if he were to come among them.

May He who holds the waters in his hand, and who rides in majesty across the sky-the clouds hi chariot, and flying on the wings of the wind-give the winds and waves charge concerning thee! My brother, my heart goes with you-our spirits are one; and the outeries against you, of those who hate the weekly church meeting, Thursday, Oct. 1. light because their deeds are evil, and their hearts are full of bitterness, do but endear you the more to me—for I know you cannot be faithful to man or to God, and not be hated by all war-makers and slave.

Resolved, I. That we, the members of the Las Regent-Street Congregational Church, formally ex me—for I know you cannot be faithful to man or to great our deep sense of our obligation as Christians God, and not be hated by all war-makers and slave. holders, and their abeltors. By the spirit of war and the three millions of our fellow creatures, unjust

LETTERS FROM EDWARD SEARCH IT I believe the renders of the Liberator have lon ce been apprised that ' Edward Search' is but the nomine de guerre of one of the ablest men and noblest reformers in England.

Muswall Hill, England, Oct. 19, 1846. DEAR GARRISON: I see, by the Glasgow Argus, that you b

sented to defer your departure until the 4th of next month. This will, doubtless, be for the good of the cause here. I fear, however, it will greatly disappoint your friends on the other side. They may b ompensated, in some degree, by the assurance, tha your stay will do much good; for you are, by your plain and honest speaking, and direct reasoning, breaking up those conventional feelings which only those who have been out of the atmosphere which has generated them, can do so effectually as those who have lived elsewhere out of the range of its in-fluence. It is a difficult thing for those who are habituated to sit under a hireling presthood, and pin their faith upon the windy authority of the pulpit, to an old saying of some one who knew human nature,
Let me but tell my own story every day in a man's
ear, and I'll make him believe anything.' This advantage the doctrine-monger of the pulpit possi in a greater degree than any other teacher; for portion of the religious sanctity of his subject is un-consciously transferred to the man; and the eloquent word-sponters, who were sent to America, and for-Thompson-or, rather, I ought to say, but for you and R. C. Wright, Thompson and Douglass—would have returned home in the odor of sanctity, leaving the down-trodden the worse for their mission, and confirming, by their neglect, the slave-dealer in traffic, and the slaveholder in his wickedness. Poor Douglass tells a story of a professing slave

older in America, who flogged his poor slave, quot-I want to say to you, that I regard your present ing the Scripture, 'He who knoweth his master's will, and docth it not, shall be beaten with many flumanity and Christianity, as the most useful doctors who were sent to America, and came back with the blood-money as the reward for being dumb this kingdom, and of all Christendom, must be de. dogs, how many stripes, think ye, ought the fluent

I got the Glasgow Argus in London, on Sunday evening only. I opened it, anxious to see wh were doing, but feeling at the same time that I was pretty well aware of the general tenor of what you must say, baying heard you at Exeter Hall so recently; but I was agreeably surprised to find how much more strongly you were enabled to place the argument in your Glasgow address.

My practice now, when I cannot sleep at night, is and Douglass's. I imagine you felt your spirits stirred within you, seeing that you were in the city whence the money-catchers had been despatched. Certain it is, that you were most powerful as regards the argument; and I felt impelled to write to you to

I jot down my congratulations and thanks while they are in my mind, there being no time like the

I remain, yours faithfully, EDWARD SEARCH-

LONDON, October 21st, 1846.

it don't regard to personal character, or with any ting aside from personal holiness. A religion that the duties which grow out of them, is not Christian mind-debasing system, having at the same time the jty. I east it from me. Go on, then, and work for the practical redemption of the world from practical troops of friends approving, admiring, sympathizn. It is something to be grateful.

It is a proving, numering, sympathizing with and supporting you in the great work of My mind has been deeply, and often most painful.

Emancipation. This is something to be grateful

I write to offer you my congratulations, to exame to take away sin. I wonder not the people of press my sympathy with you in your progress and Europe, as well as of America, become infidels. success, and to repeat my conviction of the good. They must be so, to the popular slaveholding and your mission has done, and will do, and to repeat war-making religion of Christendom, or they cannot my thanks to those friends who sent you, and to your gently discharge the duties of an anti-starget be Christians.

for yielding to their wishes. Mind you say all the lt is you say hard to part with you, under the too, to Mrs. Garrison and your children, and this for yielding to their wishes. Mind you say all this comes up from the hidden future. I shall stay here, been the World's gain ; for to abolish the practice of May we both be true to ourselves slavery, in any country, is to strengthen the cause No efforts have been spared, in this of liberty in all countries; and those who suffer the my first landing here, to make me loss of the society of dear friends and relatives, de-Christianity; and I am an enemy mand the sympathy of those who feel that the cause tifying it has necessarily in himited, in concern to the sympathy of humanity has been largely benefitted by their of the lateness of the season to which it is in

war and slavery; and it stalks over the earth, mit, than to convince them so thoroughly of it as to Such is the religion of the Free er phase of that great and important conviction,

I am, dear Garrison, yours, faithfully, EDWARD SEARCH.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Motion unanimously agreed to by East Reger Street Congregational Church in Glasgow, at the

Resolved, 1. That we, the members of the (Mr. Thompson) had been told by old friends, that they would be glad to see him. His reply was, that have been made in various quarters, as unlooked for they would be glad to see him. His reply was, that have been made in various quarters, as unlooked for they would be glad to see him. His reply was, that have been made in various quarters, as unlooked for they would be glad to see him. His reply was, that as they are lamentable. I shall endeavor to do full slavery, in whatever bosons it may dwell, I desire and iniquitously held in a state of bondage in the served, as he deserved to be, with more bonne than himself. (Applause.) The Anti Slavery League, of which he had spoken, was formed on the principle that slaveholding was a sin, and should be able coadjutors, Henry C. Which he have been made in various quarters, as unlooked for him deep region to desire the three millions of our fellow creatures, unjustive to the three millions of our fellow crea

thereby countenancing these che grant breach of divine laws; and that, no nother wound has been inflicted on Abelition, by an assembly of ministers of the collected from different parts of the world, to only failed to condemn by their public act iniquity of slavery, but received to Christ, those who are mediately or imm nected with this infamous traffic.

WH

REOD The an

3. That, with a desire to strengthen the encourage the hearts of the abolitionists of he to the utmost of our ability, in the notiwhich they are engaged, we embrace ty afforded at this time by the presence of the tinguished and eloquent fellow-labore LLOYD GARRISON, of tendering our bes of the real manifested by them in the ing to that gentleman himself, our sons unwearied and anccessful advocacy of the the slave, and of expressing our ear they and he, with his deve nue steadfast in the good cause, till are eventually crowned with the

CHEDIT TO WHOM CREDIT

Among the passengers in the Great Wester of this city. During his sojourn abroad, he me ful and true to the cause of the slave gelical Alliance, and never shrinking from putation of being 'a Garrison abelitional' member of the Alliance, he gare thee guilt no slight alarm and trouble, by his rades duce that body to declare non-fellowing addin holders, and was the only delegate frontianous who actively exerted himself to procure the ble result. At the public meeting we held a ance on the slavery question, he volutaries forward, and seconded his testimony against in on, and the actors, in a very foreible man shall publish his remarks on that secasion in all number of the Liberator. We congratulate in his safe arrival home to his family and fr

On the first page will be found the reply of far ERICK DOUGLASS to a venomous and mus m ful Letter from the Rev. SARUEL HARMS () D. D., which was published a few weeks see the New-York Evangelist. It was put into my in by Mr. Douglass, in manuscript, at Live day I embarked for the United States, and to be widely circulated in proof of the inner periority of a fugitive slave over a bloated des divinity. It is a manly, trumphant rejoint will be sure to be read in England by send to sands, with pride and pleasure. Dr. Cor la himself to the lowest depth of contempt a his pro-slavery management in the Evangelini ance, and his brutal treatment of Decetar will be careful to avoid putting his fost on his soil, either as a delegate or tourist.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

. Was

shot

hey car he Sou

thouse lefiled, what re-

rnment f the si

y that

truth, a

oides of told me no united is ciemen journed continuo rest of fum au Mr. B.

The spirited and admirable manner in wi Liberator has been conducted by Mr.Quire, and gratuitously, during my absence about riod of four months,) calls for my grateful acis edgments before the public, while it has seen himself the special approbation of the friesday paper at home, and on the other side of the Atlant He has displayed an amount of tact and tales a versatility of genius, which are very neir the editorial profession; and I feel that, is mire as my substitute, he has far excelled anything is I could have accomplished, hall remaind as post. The readers of the Liberator will come save cause to regret his withdrawal, and my res nome. In addition to the large amount of more matter he has given in the Liberator, he has been, a regular and liberal contributer to the si umns of the Anti-Slavery Standard. I that is for his zeal, his industry, his vigilance, his file his example to higher and better efforts.

During my absence, I have had no time to me any American newspaper, excepting the States and Liberator, and am therefore ignorant of an that has occurred. Hence I must claim intolg for a short time, until I can master some of the stails by a course of reading, and once more in

NON-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY. to remember, that this anniversary will be be Boston, on Thursday and Friday next, in the li mont Chapel, corner of Tremont and Broadelin commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The time first postponed; but, of all persons making any prisons to the spirit of Christian Reform, san ants—the advocates of universal peace and ness ought to be the last to need more than a hours' notice, to secure a prompt and follows ance on their part; especially in view of the per ent criminal position of this country, in carryig raidious and bloody war, with Mexico, and moral apathy of the people of New-England, a ard to that war. The meeting will on f unusual interest. The platform as the advocates as to the opponents of war an

ADELPHIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

This Association, composed chiefly of com members, and formed for their special beseft, is nmenced its Course of Lectures for the winter Tremont Chapel, under highly favorable some The introductory lecture was given on Mondayor ning last, by the Hon. Jons P. Hale, of Dom, I H., whose prompt acceptance of the invitab much inconvenience to himself, is another prof his manhood and humanity. The subject of the be ture was the spirit of emulation, or the desired celling, as diffused among mankind, and exercigood or evil. It was a passion not to be sopposed but to be gratified—in no other way, howers, in well-doing—in establishing peace, and points end to war-in elevating the whole human The lecture on Monday evening next will be ered by CHARLES SUNNER, Esq. of this cityhope to see the Chapel crowded. Though the min agement of the Association is very prop hands of our most enterprising young men of east yet it is desired and expected that as many di white friends will patronise this valuable course lectures as practicable

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN. HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq. (Chauncy Pfice) det this city on Monday last, at noon, after a few disillness, of lung fever, aged 73. He was long the ly esteemed merchant, and at the head of his per feasion for probity, honor and virtue. A more are ble or excellent citizen, Boston has never lost espoused the anti-slavery cause in its at much pecuniary sacrifice, and has been useen ing in his devotion to it. We submissively her the ordination of Heaven, but feel that we are called to experience a severe hereavement. A better the total to his memory will be given in the sext Lines

The proceedings of the late spirited Asia is very Convention came too late for week.

REODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

For the Liberator.

nd the reply of Faza

s and most entree

few weeks sine

ras put into my has

Dr. Cox has son

contempt abroad,

of Dorotan, m

manner in which the

by Mr. Quaner, freel

absence abroad, (a pe

my grateful acknowl

of the friends of th

xcelled anything

NIVERSARY.

is earnestly enfoined

reary will be held in

lay neat, in the Tre-

nt and Bromfield siz.

imited, in conseque

to which it has b

making any preton-n Reform, non-resul-real peace and hol-need more than a lew

compt and fall atten

in view of the pre-

intry, in carrying on ith Mexico, and the New-England, in re-

g will undoubtedly be

chiefly of solut

special benefit,

tures for the winter, in

y favorable asspices riven on Monday eve-HALES of Doves, N.

he another proof of the subject of this less, or the desire of ex-kind, and exerted for

not to be suppressed, r way, however, than

peace, and putting an

whole human recgnext will be delirsqueet will be delirsqueet will be delirsqueet will be manvery properly in the
young men of coin,
that as many of the

is valuable course

on, after a few days

He was long a high

the head of his pro-

has never lost. He in its darkest hour, d has been unwarer-

submissively how to

nent. A better trib

n in the next Libera

te spirited Anti-Sla.

D MAN. nuncy Place) died in

- N 100 SSOCIATION.

g his foot on Br

O. XLVIII

Nov. 11th, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The nt, John Brown of East Greenwich, took the and, the Secretary being absent, C. M. Burh uss chosen Secretary pro tem. Nominating, ness and finance Committees having bee ted, the annual report of the Secretary was It was a clear, brief and toroible sketch of lights and shadows' of the past year, and a this summons to greater fidelity and zeal in the douse. Several topics of the Report were reed upon by C. M. Burleigh. Among these, the ness war, the profligacy of both parties in join of to carry on that infamous and cruel contest, the e of the South, in their demands and insult angaine upon the North, and the corresponding s-were subjects of comment. The meetthe first afternoon was rather thinly attended. bit was a pleasant and cheering commencement to convention. The Society then adjourned till

AFTERNOON. EDIT IS DUR. The exercises of this session have been various, of generally full of interest. It was commenced an Elder J. V. H marks from C. M. Burleigh, upon the evidences abroad, he was fa mogress in our cause, and the encouragements to e on and labor in its behalf. The nominating nities then presented their report of officers legates to the Evr the ensuing year, which was adopted. The folring resolution was then presented : Whereas, from the genius of our institutions the

charter of our rights, as set forth in the Decton of Independence, and the fundamental prinoles of the Constitution of these States—the doc a deducible, that man cannot hold property in and whereas, we hold the congressional sents, under the Constitution, for the returnof fugitive slaves to bondage, not less null and before these authorities than they are before en, Humanity and Religion; and while we rerd as essential, an advanced reformatory position just slavery, we also regard it as of paramount tance, that the position we take should be based the clearest dictates of reason, sustained by exce, and guided by a due appreciation of all very means now making throughout the free nice against American slavery; therefore, Resolved, That we believe the time fully to have

sed, when such an administration of our govern est, and such a social recognition of the rights of s will establish justice, and secure liberty aghout the land, and to all the people thereof, is rely demanded, and that, taking for our do, 'A Union of Freemen,' we invite a hearty peration, to this end, of all classes, sects and

ping of a man in Boston, and his reduction to very by Capt. Hannum—on Judge Edmond's ison, in the case of George Kirk, in New-York the death of Thomas Clarkson-on the Evancal Alliance [an evangelical humbug]-and on sympathy and aid which the friends of humanity agland are giving to our cause ; but as, in the these of our discussions, they were not adoptit is not necessary to publish them. They served purpose in being texts for discussion. Such, was the case with the above preamble and reso , which were not adopted, but were discussed ash the remainder of the afternoon, in a very Bronson Alcott, C. M. Burleigh, J. B. Sanderson Lyan, and others, participated in this discussion e main point of difference was the question of ulness and policy of voting under our nagovernment with its present Constitution : but e debate took a liberal range, embracing various idental tenies, in some way connected with this he large audience seemed thoroughly interested th the kind and earnest clashing of contending

homas Davis and others urged, that the Ameri Constitution is better than that of any other ent, and is, in the main, just and equal; that se articles which sanction slavery may be amend is repealed-that they are now made null by the slar will, where anti-slavery opinions prevail, so they are now of very little importance; and it is more practicable to operate under the Contion, and through the government, than to atmpt to destroy them

reply, it was said by Mr. Cheeney and others, m a fact, and practically, that overruled all its prins of freedom; that it was condemned, not for a good but ceil, and that the fair professions of its amble cannot hide the pro-slavery action of its promises; that the effort to disprove these prory features was like an argument to prove the address of a tree whose rottenness is visible. hose ingenious arguments might prove the Constition ought to have been anti-slavery, but they did thing to prove it so; for the testimony of its framers, in their debates upon it, the contemporaneous tad successive legislation under it, the universal con fraction of the Courts, and understanding of the ple, too plainly prove that slavery finds shelter er that political compact. Under its fostering tre, the institution has grown from a comparatively de one to a monstrous system which rules the naand dictates its policy, and treads down its free-The Constitution, so far as slaveholders car se it to protect slavery, is always their shield; but moment it ceases to serve their object, true to end, they trample the national compact in the m, and do outrage upon the rights of human na-Our rights are not protected by it, our citizens hot, or hung, or enslaved, or branded, because gearry a complexion or opinions not agreeable to a South; the rights of the press and speech have thousand times been invaded, the nation's honor filed, and the interests of free labor prostrated, and redress is given us by the Constitution or govment? The government itself is but the agent the slaveholders, doing what they did. Though may of their outrages, the slave-power violates e Constitution itself, yet it has gained the courage d strength to do it through the protection given it that compact of the States. The law warmed the er into life, which now stings and kills contrary to prohibitions; but it is its nature, and the governto that gave it the power to do that evil, is renable for these violations of its own laws. In toning partners in this alaveholding government, be the aiding the slaveholder, and are partners in guilt. We could not rightfully give it our alle table or support for a day, much less until it could toesded by a vote of three-fourths of the States. or is it accessary for us to vote, in order to change class and overthrow slavery, for that will be mry result of an anti-slavery public sentiment. h this end, then, should we address ourselves by

Three are some of the views thrown out on be ides of the question, faintly sketched. Mr. Alcott old in we need not talk of disunion, for we have on now-these are not United States, but distied States, and must be so while slavery was an tiement among them. The afternoon meeting ad secret in the midst of this discussion, and it was colleged through a partion of the evening. The but of it was principally occupied by James N. Bufha and Parker Pillsbury, who had just arrived. Basam gave an amusing and interesting narnine of his English tour with Frederick Douglass has remarks he made on some manifestations of apost pro-slavery, brought on a little discussion

onh, argument, and noble and free lives.

relative to the position of that sect. Mr. Fillmore, a | Resolved. That, with unaffected sorrow, we re-Methodist clergyman, tried to parey the blow he The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Sla Society commenced in Mechanic's Hall, Provi-

act. The attempt brought forth fresh facts from Mr. Buffum and Lucian Burleigh. The latter told of an Buffum and Lucian Burleigh. The latter told of an enampion of freedom and the rights of private judg-assertion of the great revival-preacher, Elder Swan, ment, whose place cannot easily be filled, and whose that see had rather be a member of a church of dev-fidelity to duty, and gentleness of deportment, as that he had rather be a member of a church of deville, that he had rather be a member of a church of deville, than of a church of abolitionists. Doubtless the well as firmness of purpose and unwavering fortifude, abolitionists are quite willing he should gratify his have endeared him to the universal heart of man, preference; it certainly accords with his pro-slavery even his enemies being judges," and given him a sympathies. Mr. Buffum told of a Baptist church large and walcome place in our sweetest reccollecn Marblehead, where the pews were sold on con- tions. dition that they should be rented to no one but \* reputable white persons, thus excluding sinners and beautiful and benignant star has been struck from colored people. The same church, in having a the glowing constellation of freedom; one that shone Sabbath School Celebration, would not invite the by no borrowed light; but by the sparkling corrus-Unitarians to aid in it, but sent to Lynn, and invited cations of his ewn native wit and genius, illu

the artillery company to their help.

Mr. Pillsbury spoke at some length, and with great power on the Mexican war, and other topics, which closed up the evening. The large hall was crowded with an intelligent looking audience, and family of our dear departed b with a Peace meeting.

Buffum in a further narrative of his English tour.
The Treasurer's report was then presented. It for such consolations as we or they may need. showed the society was free from debt, and in a condition to enter unburdened upon a fresh campaign. fallen champion, we, in accordance with his own The question of finance having been raised by this spirit and wide benevolence, drop a tear of love and Clarke, Thomas Davis and C. M. Burleigh, during the harness of reform, and with manlier tread, and which, the finance committee took pledges and con-tributions to the society. Mr. Cheney followed in rious consummati some remarks, partly in answer to the question : What do the Abolitionists propose to do?" bjecting to our measures, he gave a chapter from his own experience, illustrating the process of his own conviction of the soundness of anti-slavery principles and measures.

Mr. Wigfall, a slaveholder of South Carolina, at at much length, giving his views upon slavery, and this age, but as an enduring memorial of a great He is a disciple of Calhoun- and good man. a lawyer. He studied with the great Nullifier; and he is thoroughly marked by his master's opinious.

He began by telling us he was 'a slavehelder; a tie speech, in favor of political action and the Demodle. He never concealed the character of slavery by one or two other speakers, when Mr. Pillsbury under the name of 'peculiar institution.' He called again took the floor. He alluded to the resolutions either morally, socially or politically, it ought to be the late difficulty in relation to the Herald; also of abolished, and he would go for its abolition: but he the cruel charges which had been made against him, men were created free and equal, and endowed with of the Future. These remarks, I think, were called inalienable rights. No man, said he, is created free out by an allusion of Wm. Adams, to the opposition cal, intellectual, moral, social or political condition,
posure of the pro-slavery religion of the land, and to assert it is to assert absolute nonsense. He though now accompanied with some abuses, result PRACY in Washington or South Carolina; but the part of a Christian minister's duty to exercise the Christianity, and both Slavery and the Slave-trade pope, warned the people against us, and then hur-were authorized in the Bible. His whole proof was ried for the door as though he feared that danger drawn from the Bible, and his argument proved that lurked behind him.

The hall was perfectly crammed this evening. He went over the usual commentary on a few passages in the Scripture-totally overlooking the general some days, still continued bad. At a late hour, the spirit of the Bible, disposed to make the great law of meeting adjourned, and the friends separated, re-Love bend to a single text, rather than make the text freshed and strengthened by their communication. bend to the spirit of Love. He contended that God The meeting has been a good one. It has evidently established slavery among the Israelites, when they left a fine impression on the popular mind, remov were free from it; that it was no toleration or permission of a long established custom, but the commencement of a sysem of Slavery by authority of Will the Standard please copy this? For this reason, it could not be sin, or an evil of any kind. Jesus Christ never condemned slavery, FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO. though always surrounded by it, nor could he have done it, for he is God, and as God, had already class of authorized the establishment of a system of slavery to continue 'forever.' Some one asked him if the Bible authorized enslaving blacks. 'I do not know,' said he, 'that it made any difference in color, and we make contributious. The presented in the contributious. are not at all particular whether they are black or schits, provided we can make them work well.' He

sehits, provided we can make them work well.' He defended the policy of South Carolina in imprisoning colored seamen, as necessary, and asserted that they would never submit to any attempt of the Federal Government to prevent it. Nor would they remain in the Union an hour, if the protection of the National Government was taken from slavery. He was ready for the North to dissolve the Union as soon as it chose.

Mr. Wigfall was a fluent, and at times an eloquent speaker, and had an air of frankness and sincerity about him that almost convinced us, that he had deluded himself into the belief of the monstrosities which he asserted. He had a very unfavorable audience to operate upon, for they were mostly abolitionists, and he evidently had but little sympathy from them. He told us that his argument was only addressed to those who believed in the divinity of Christ. To Unitarians, he had nothing to say.—

only addressed to those who believed in the divinity of Christ. To Unitarians, he had nothing to say.—
O. Jesus, thou Beautiful Lover of Man! what Croelties and Crimes are done in thy name!

The morning session was closed with this speech But the afternoon was chiefly occupied by Jona Walker and Parker Pillabury in reply. I cannot report these speeches, but will only say, they were worthy of the heads and hearts from which they came. Mr. Pillabury with great power drew the attention of the audience to the evidence we had seen of the depraving influence of slavery in the spectacle we had just witnessed, of a naturally noble and generous man, blinded and benumbed in his moral

ceive the mournful intelligence of the death of Na-thaniel Peabody Rogers. In his death, Humanity has lost a truthful, loving, earnest and unflinching

was very evident that a good impression was made now lonely and afflicted wife and sorrowing children. pon the multitude assembled. Late in the evening, was life and joy and hope, a beam of sunshine to the society adjourned to meet again on Friday, the cheer their pathway; who, to them, was the gentlest 13th, as the hall was to be occupied on Thursday of the gentle, and in harmony with whose soul of music and beauty, theirs were sweetly toned. painfully feel their loss, with our own. To this The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sophis mourning group, we tender our affectionate and most Little spoke briefly, and was followed by James N. heartfelt sympathies, delighting to recue to his truthmourning group, we tender our affectionate and most

> Resolved, That while, in love and honor for our firmer heart and hand, urge on the contest to its glo-

> While from his flag, that twines its shivered staff,
> One line we draw,
> To be our watchword, and his epitaph,
> Excession:

Resolved, That the anti-slavery public earnestly look for the promised volume of selections from the writings of N. P. Rogers, and that his numerous lamenting friends will treasure it, not only as an inthe invitation of some of the friends present, spoke valuable contribution to the Reform literature of

Mr. Wales (a Democratic politician) then cam rafficker in human flesh; he believed with John cratic party in general, and of Mr. Polk and the an-Randolph, 'in calling a gourd handle, a gourd han-nexation of Texas in particular. He was followed it what it seas—Slavery. He said, that if he admitted the premises of the abolitionists, he must come to strength of his love for him, and of the suffering and conclusions: if slavery is a sin, or an evil, sorrow he (Mr. P.) had endured, in consequence maintained that it was no evil in any sense. He since Mr. R's death, of having been one of his muraffirmed it was a humane institution-a blessing to derers. He said he felt entirely innocent of wrong both master and slave, and to the country. He denied the truth of the 'Virginia abstractions,' that all and he was willing to leave his action to the scrutiny -we are all born slaves-the property of our parents which Rogers met with, within a few years. Mr. till we are of age,-and as to equality, it is perfectly Pillsbury then slid from this topic to the general subabsurd—men are not born equal in any thing, physi- ject, and gave a most searching and stringent exdissected Dr. Wayland and the American Board defended the African slave-trade as right in itself, with a skilful knife. This brought up Rev. Mr. Fillthough now accompanied with some abuses, result ing from the injudicious attempt to suppress it, and thought it should be regulated by law, that it might did not know the hazard he run when he three w hime carried on in a humane manner. He denounced self into the brawny arms of that son of the granite the hypocrisy that would pronounce the slave-trade mountains. He received his fill-more than he piracy in Africa, and license it at home-and said, sought, I apprehend, and then he grew irritable, and if it was piracy to buy and sell slaves there, it was behaved as though he had forgotten that it was any trade was humane, for it introduced savage and courtesy of a gentleman. Another Methodist mindolatrous people into a land of civilization and ister rose, and with the solemn authority of a demi

> though the weather, which had been very rainy for some prejudice, and softened s ne antipathy

C. M. BURLEIGH, Sec'y pro tem.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 10. We find denunciations in the papers against a lass of Mexicans, who are said to be with tawing

aske contributious. The pre-uch men.
The press is very bold, too, in its denunciations of he clergy, who are accused of opposing the mea-

Gen. Rincon, a distinguished officer in the Mexitacle we had just witnessed, of a naturally noble and generous man, blinded and benumbed in his moral sense till he could defend that system of untold cruelty and misery, in a strain of solemn carnestness and with a subdued tone, as though famenting over the cold remains of a dear friend who had fallen a victim to vice; he pictured the ruin that slavery had wrought on slave and master, and the bar remeass and blindness it had sent into his soul, who had done outrage to his nature in defending the crime. He noticed the effect of our false religious teaching, in the moral perverseness of such men, who had drank it in from childhood. After a few remarks from Thomas Davis on free discussion, and B. Arnold on the Constitution, the meeting adj.

At the commencement of the evening, the following resolutions on the death of N. P. Rogers were introduced by George L. Clark, who spoke briefly in eulogy of our departed brother. He was followed by William Adams, Thomas Davis, Lucian and Cyrus M. Burleigh. These remarks were all brieflout sarnest. While some of the speakers admitted his errors and faults, they felt that a great and brilliant and good man had fallen—had rissen—from among us, and in the depth of personal love, they spake their grief for themselves—their joy for hise that their grief for themselves—their joy for hise the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

THIRTHHITH MATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

FANEUIL HALL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In the first place, T It is an ardinous undertaking hold the 13th National A. S. Bazzar in Faneuil Hall, to decorate Faneuil Hall for the occasion, attractively, at the close of the year, feel that they may confident and at the same time without expense. As we have ly ask the co-operation of all who love right, liberty and at the same time without expense. As we have but half the time to give to that purpose which we had last year, it is of great consequence to have the materials in complete readiness, and ON THE SPOT SEASONABLY. The weeaths of running-been, in awakening the consciences, informing the minds, and moving the hearts of the people of the minds, and moving the hearts of the people of the minds. ought all to be in Boston on the preceding Friday, the 18th, in order to allow Saturday and Monday for

The friends of the cause who live in towns where ine and red-cedar trees can be had for the cutting, emergency, to abjure all participation in the sin through the generosity of the owners of woodland, slavery. are informed that in no way estud their aid be more effectual than in sending to Boston, on Friday the like December, Evergreen trees of a size suited to may be seasonably planned. Donations of money stand against the pillars, and hide the unsightly spaces in the Hall. Barrel-hoops, trimmed thickly, there of the Committee. Information having been already received of the diligence and devotedness of also needed in great numbers. N. B. The wreaths friends in Europe, in the preparation of fare and and hoops should be sent in ready for use, as there beautiful articles for the occasion, it only remains for oill be hardly time to put them up.

given us their assurance of a definite proportion of what of devetedness and fidelity to right may be the wreathed hoops, necessary to make the mullions enkindled in the land, that this effort is made. and tracery of the plan. We hope to hear immediately from the devoted friends of the cause in other owns, because early action will spare themselve much of the fatigue and suffering from the cold weather which attend all such exertions later in the eason, while it will greatly encourage our labors in

N. B. We have no adequate place of storage Boston, and therefore beg the friends to retain their contributions of greenery till Friday the 18th, and to send them WITHOUT FAIL on that day; as a longer delay would occasion an irreparable los

Those friends, either in the city or country, rho intend to give the cause the service of the reenal aid, during the two days, in fitting up the decorations, are requested to let us know as soon as convenient, and in proportion to our love of the mittee. cause, will be our sense of personal obligation to CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS TA strong force will be needed, from eight o'clock on Saturday and Monday mornings, through both days and evenings, as the time is short, the hall large, and the Gothic screen-work bulky.

It would be very easy, but fatal to our purp on the aid of all who appreciate that purpose, to site Drawings, Paintings, Works of Art of various will be unusually heavy this year.

REFRESHMENT TABLE.

This has always been one of the most profitable departments of the Fair, and we earnestly commence t to the liberality of the well-wishers of the caus oth in the city and the country. Every kind of produce and refreshment, (except wine, &c.,) will be acceptable.

TT It will be remembered that by far the largest number of our committee live at so inconvenient a distance from the Hall, that it was found necessary to have a Ladies'-dining room there, for the accommodation of those whose services as Sales-women were indispensable. Those friends who are always generous in supplying this apartment, are inform ed that all concerned are most considerate and concientious in the use of this room, feeling that none but those whose presence is absolutely necessary to the success of the occasion, ought to occupy it; and, therefore, we feel that we may unhesitatingly again ask for the simple provisions which were so kindly sent in, last year. At the same time, we renew our assurances to the friends, whom we expect from a distance to take charge of the tables in person, that no exertion on our part shall be spared for their com-

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The eighth number of this excellent Annual, which has been perhaps the most gainful operation in con-nection with the Fair, is to be published on the first morning. It is in contemplation to publish a larger edition than usual, if the funds permit; but, as yet, only half the sum requisite has been subscribed, owing to an unavoidable delay in commencing this year's operations. But as the publication has so good a claim on all who wish to swell the receipts gives their words. Bands or choirs volunteering f the Fair, as well as on all who have seen how effectual a medium of union it is between different we beg all disposed to do so, to commu parts of the world in the same great cause, and how valuable an auxiliary in promoting that cause in quarters where greater instrumentalities are of less SOUTH. avail, it is not doubted that the statement of the immediate need of funds, will ensure a pecuniary re-

TO FRIENDS HAVING IT IN THEIR POWER TO MAKE DONATIONS OF AMERICAN BLEACHED COTTONS :

Twenty pieces of this material are needed for the preparations, decorations, &c.; which, after having erved this purpose, will either be wrought up and sold at the charity-table of next year's Bazaar, disposed of at the close of this, as shall be found advisable. Those friends who have a desire at once to aid the cause, and to see what a well-executed plan can effect in beautitying Faneuil Hall, are entreated to unite in supplying this want of the occasion.

CHARITY TABLE.

Ladies in the practice of supplying the destitut with plain Clothing at the season of Christmas and New Year, are informed that it is intended to have a Table at what they may furnish themselves with garments suited to their purpose.

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN. TERESTED IN THE CAUSE,

Are earnestly entreated to help this work of Chris anity, by promoting the formation of social circles in their respected parishes, to prepare in each, a Table for the Bazaar; as it is the experience of ministers who have hitherto done so, that the way has thus been open for a successful Anti-Slavery Work, through the more powerful instrumentalities of the

Have it in their power to do much for the contributions of materials to be worked up, or speci-mens of their skill, industry and genius.

TO EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The object of this Fair being entirely disconnected from sectarian and party purposes—and political, only as philanthropy needs must be so in going down to the depths of social wrong, below all nominal partisent distinctions, and every American being as were austained by the Moxxy Raised By This Fair. deeply concerned in it as ourselves, we feel in consequence that we may rightfully and honorably CLAIM beneficial effects of MONEY RAISED AT THIS of EVERY AMERICAN IN THE EXERCISE OF THE ED. FAIR.

TORIAL FUNCTIONS, to give one insertion, (with a) orable notice of its purpose,) to the following

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR. The undersigned, in announcing their intent

many in the fulfilment of the same great duty?

The funds raised will be expended as heretofore,

the work of preparation, and that will be the least in sustaining anti-slavery agents and periodicals, possible time in which it can, under the circum- and the effect must necessarily be so to act upon the public heart and conscience that the individual, the State, and the nation may be ready in every coming

the Committee to hope that their own countrymen Friends desirous to co-operate, are entreated and country women will not justify the reproach to write to us immediately on receiving this, informaing us exactly school we may depend on from them, ing us exactly school we may depend on from them, ing us exactly school we may give time, receiving to their letters, we may save time, receive and MONEY, while we equalize the burden, by assuming our full share of it.

The friends in Walpole and in Lynn have already lions, for whom there can be no escape but through

tust we do not use for aid it	rvain.
Maria Weston Chapman,	Catherine Sargent,
Ann T. G. Phillips,	M. A. W. Johnson,
Mary G. Chapman,	Caroline Weston,
Susan C. Cabot,	Anna R. Philbrick,
Eliza Lee Follen,	Mary Young,
Helen E. Garrison,	Harriet M. Jackson,
Sarah S. Russell,	Evelina A. S. Smith,
Sarah B. Share,	Eliza F. Merriam,
Mary May,	Caroline F. Williams
Anne Warren Weston	Abby Southwick,
Maria Lospell,	Mary Willey,
Sarah H. Southwick,	Marian Curtis,
Henrietta Sargent,	Ann R. Bramhall,
Frances Mary Robbins,	Lydia Parker,
Louisa Loring,	Harriett T. White.
Hannah Tufts,	maliculating it yrotels i
Editors and publishers ins	erting the Address, are

May this year be expected of a very much greater beauty than have ever before been exhibited. interest of our English Contributors has been greatly stimulated, and their number increased, by the for-mation of THE ANTI SLAVERY LEAGUE, which ire hands; and we therefore feel that we can rely is Auxiliary to the American A. S. Society. Exqui unite with us in saving expense, in this, and every kinds, Autographs, Curiosities, Articles of ladies other way, especially as the unavoidable expenses and children's Dress, and, in fine, specimens of the rare and beautiful in every species of manufacture, particularly those of London and Paris, invite the attention of the city and surrounding country .-Tr Persons who do not visit the Bazaar on the op ing day, early, (doors open at ten o'clock, A. M.,) will probably lose the opportunity of inspecting the most beautiful objects, as all such are eagerly sought for, and it is our rule not to retain articles on the tables for exhibition, after they have been pur-

> D' Elegant writing-materials will be for sale a the book table, on the right of the platform, where the drawings will also be found.

> IJ No articles are received on commission, and therefore those desirous of aiding the cause, as well as of benefiting themselves by seizing an unequalled opportunity for selecting elegant articles, need not hesitate to make large purchases.

> > WORKING PARTIES

In aid of the Fair were set on foct last year in many places, at the suggestion of the Bazaar Gazparties ;-tea-parties ;-conversation parties ;-occa sions of festivity, and means of social improvement. Their numbers may thus be multiplied and their benefits increased.

THE EVENINGS OF THE PAIR Some of these will be made interesting by the speeches of eloquent advocates of the cause, among whom it is hoped will be Garrison, Phillips, and many of the more recent advocates, who

prehend the mighty additional influence that the fact of speaking from the Anti-Slavery platform their aid, will most essentially serve the cause; and

A Table will be arranged in Faneuil Hall this year for the sale of all donations and contributions from persons born or residing in the Slave-States. know that there are many such; and though the knowledge of this arrangement may not reach them in season to secure a large co-operation with us for the present occasion, we trust it will prepare the way against next year, and be the begin true union between the North and the South,union of heart in the promotion of right; such as would have always existed, but for Slavery, -such as never can exist between the supporters of slavery and the friends of Freedom. 17 It is carneally requested that all articles co

tributed may have the prices affixed to them. All our personal friends, and all the friends o freedom and humanity near and far, are affection stely invited to share with us the duties and the joys of this occasion. We greatly desire the satisfaction of their presence during the progress of the Bazzar of 1846-7.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A slaveholder at the South received a tract of tw pages, through the post office; - read it, was con vinced, and emancipated his slaves. The tract was printed with the money raised at THIS FAIR. A clergyman at the North, had an Anti-Slaver paper sent to him. He read it, was pleased with itsubscribed for it, sent it to a leading politician, who following in part its counsels, revolutionized the party policy of his State. The paper was austained by MOSEY RAISED AT THIS FAIR.

APPLISTS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND Congress. It was discussed—the discussion was printed in the administration papers, and scattered thickly over the land: Thought, agitation, conviction, conversion ensued, in multitudes of instances—the whole public mind advanced a step. The form of petition which put the whole in motion, was printed

DONATIONS FOR MR. GARRISON'S MIS-SION TO ENGLAND David Merrill, Salem.

John B. Prince, Samuel May, Leicester Lucy Cabot, by Theo Parker, West-Rarks Lydia L. Walker, Lee Eliza F. Meriam, Boston, A Friend, Wast-Rozbury, William Whipper, Columbia, Eliza Lee Follen, West-Rozb Eliza Lee Follen, West-Rozbury,
Susan Cabot,
Mrs. James M. Robbins, Milton,
Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket,
Mary Wallace,
Jotham Sexton, Fall River,
Margaret M. Hyatt, Hudson,
Luther Melendy, Ambarat, N. H.,
John Curtin, Boston,
William Hayward, Newton,
S. Gray, Walpole,
James B. Whiteomb, Brooklyn, Ct.
Spencer Hodgea, Foxboro',
M. A. E. Green, West-Winfield, N.Y.,
Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, Spencer rouges, Spencer rouges, Spencer rouges, Spencer rouges, Spencer, Plymouth, Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, John Smith, Andover, Marcus Spring, City New York, James Jackson, Boston, Barriet K. Jackson, "Hiram W. Blanclaard, Dorchester, A Friend, Saco, Me., Richard Clapp, Dorchester, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, Samuel May, Boston, Nathaniel Swazey, Boston, Lyan Women's A. S. Society, by A. L. Breed, Dr. Calvin Cutter, Boston, Warren Burton, Warren Burton, "A Friend, Uzbridge, Charles B. Taylor, Pittsburgh, George Doughty and Wife, Jumaica, L. I. Sarah Williams, " 12 Sarah Williams, "
Friends in Philadelphia,
by J. M. M'Kim, do. in Buberry, Pa., Nathan Evans, "
Nathan Evans, "
Limes Eddy, City New York,
Henry Remington, New Bedford,
A Friend, Ipsucich,
John Gordon, Washington, Pa.,
Stephen Barker, Methuen, Mss.,
James D. Herrick, "
John Russ, Jr., "
Benjamin A. Stephens, "
Thomas Davis, Providence, R. I.,
Ellis Gray Loring, Boston,
Henry Chapman, "
Simeon Dickinson, Chagrin Falls, O.
David W. Ruggles, New Bedford,
James Madison, South Braintree,
Weymouth Female A. S. Society, 2
Joseph Ricketson, New-Bedford,
Dr. Amos Farnsworth, Groton,
Edmund Jackson, Boston, Oct Edmund Jackson, Boston, Wendell Phillips, Charles F. Hovey, "
Andrew Robeson, New-Bedford, Total amount, \$ 949 25 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Nov. 20, 1846. (Errors excepted.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEPTION OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON AND JAMES N. BUFFUM.

The friends of Freedom in general, and the colored citizens of Boston in particular, are hereby requested to meet in the Baptist Church, Belknap-street, on Tucaday evening, Dec. 1, to welcome these champions of Liberty, who have recently returned from their European tour, and hear their interesting statements, in regard to the position and prospects of our ments, in regard to the position and prospects of glorious cause, on that side of the Atlantic.

The meeting will commence at 7 o'clock, there be a general rush!

Coffin Pitts, Wm. C. Nell, Jonas W. Clark. Thomas Cole, Peter Avory, Benjamin Weeden, John T. Hilton. Henry Weeden, Solomon Guess, J. B. Smith,

NOTICE: The Boston Social Sewing Circle will meet at the house of C. Bramball, 21 Edinboro' Street, on Friday evening, Nov. 27th. All interested are invited to attend.

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A great meeting of the friends of freedom will be held in Salem on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, in the Mechanic Hell, to welcome Mr. Garrison on his re-turn from England.

neeting will be addressed by Wm. Lloyd dially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

The second Lecture before the Adelphic Union Library Association will be delivered by CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. of Boston, on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at the Tremont Chapel, in the old Moseum Subject: 'Employment of Time.' During the season they expect some of the most distinguished gentlemen to lecture before them, whose merits are well known to the literary public. Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, B. H. Green's bookstore, 124 Washington-st., and from the following gentlemen: T. H. Ringgold, J. S. Jacobs, A. G. Howard, Robt. Morris, Jr., B. Weeden, E. B. Lawton, Lecture Committee.

Lecture to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

N. B. The A. U. L. A. have changed their lecture evening from Tuesday to Monday.

N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY The Annual Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will take place in this city on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th days of December next. This meeting, which has been postponed till the return of Mr. Garrison, it is hoped will eall together all who value the principles of this right-cous cause. It will be held in the Tremont chapel, corner of Tremont and Broomfield streets, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester Ce-North Division A S. Society, will be held in Habbardston on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of December next.

Again we invite the friends of Freedom to meet us at the above named place and time,—that we cheer and encourage one another in the great work of bringing sulvation to the Slave,—that we may hear his advocates—contemplate his wrongs—be made to see and feel our own responsibilities, and that we may address ourselves anew to the labor of love.—Come, friends of humanity, whether Whigs, Democrats or Liberty Party, we may find something to do,—the slave is yet in his chains, and we are in guilty copartnership with his oppressor. Our skirts should be rid of the foul stain. Come, and give us your minds. Came, mothers, wives, aisters, daughters; in your hearts is the home of henevolence,—your sisters in slavery look to you for help: shall they look in vain? Surely they will not.

T. R. LOCKE, Secretary. T. R. LOCKE, Secretary.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ADVICE. Da. C. F. HOFFENDAHL & Da. DAVID THAYER have opened a Medical and Surgical Infrancy, at their Rooms at Boylston Hall, (over Boylston Market,) where they will give gratuitous advice to the poor, on Thursdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

DIED—In Braintree, Oct. 18, Mr. William Colman, aged 79 years. The subject of this notice was born at Weymouth, Mass, but removed to Braintree when young. At at early period of life, he was remarked for honesty and integrity of character. As a man, he was faithful; as a neighbor, kind and obliging, his hand being always extended to the un fortunate. The poor and the needy found an asylum in his dwelling. But he has been called away in a sudden and unexpected manner to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns,' much estermed and lamented by all who knew him.

Affection's tear will of bedew

TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Onward, brave Garrison! Liberty's coming! We own thee her champion in England to-night Thou hast battled for freedom, for man and

We hail thee the friend of the slave, black

And honor thee, therefore, in England, to-night. Onward, brave Garrison! angels attend thee, In this sacred struggle of Right against Might ! May God in his mercy for ever defend thee From fees that surround in the midst of the fight, Is the prayer of thy friends met to hear thee t

Onward, brave Garrison ! strike at the fetters That bind God's own image, and there shall be light From which tyrants and slavery, with all their abettors,

Shall flee to the caves of the earth with affright, And mankind will love thee, as we do to-night. Onward, brave Garrison! love is thy weapon-

In the end it will conquer the world and its spite; Though tyranny upwards its bulwarks is rearing With the stones of the church to a measurele height, Yet its fall is as sure as we love thee to night.

Then, onward, brave Garrison ! dry up the tears That have rusted the iron that binds the slave tight Let the sound of fair Liberty reach but his ears, And his free wife and children gladden his sight, He will love thee for ever, as we do to night J. T. GILMORE

The following effusion is from the pen of a true-hearted friend of the anti-slavery cause, who resides in Wales. It has never been in print be-

TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Amerigo Vespucci! well was given
Thy name to you, vast continent of lies; The new-found world, whence sacred truth is driven, Where men religion love, and God despise.

Vain, boastful Florentine! what though thy name Is stamped upon the world Columbus found? Thine is the falsehood, his the rightful fame, If fame may spring from such accursed ground Dark was the day on which the vessel sailed,

Which bore thy name, chaste mother of our Lord Oh, how have lust and cruelty prevailed! What hecatombs have fleshed the tyrant's sword. Since holy Mary's barque first touched the shore,

Till then anknown to these, our Eastern climes America, go write thy name in gore, No other ink will suit thy demon crimes Land of the bended knee, the vengeful arm!

Land of the crosier and the knotted thong ! Where bondsmen till the low-born freeman's farm; Where men the weak oppress, and help the strong. What though thy name is new in history's page?

A fungus nation, offspring of a night! Thy deeds are worthy of a bygone age, When crimes of shame were rife, which shunned the light. Pizarro! Cortez! ye whose names supply

A byword to the world that loathes your deeds, Hide your mean heads, to those whom you outvie in acts at which the stoutest nature bleeds. Thrice happy those, whom Spain's remorseless hi

Consigned to death, to cold oblivion's power! Oh blest, thrice blest, that slain, that countless band Who rest forgotten, like you withering flower. Another race is beir to all your woes,

A race transported from their native soil, To one through which no stream of kindness flows, To cheer the pathway of unceasing toil. Oh, what a day was that for Afric's race, When Spain sent out the restless Genoese,

Commissioned to proclaim redeeming grace To lands encircled by the Western seas ! Redeeming grace! oh, mockery profane! the crop, but plants it deep

Nought fills her bosom but the love of gain "Tis sordid gold she seeks, not India's good. Baptized, and ground to death, the Indian lies, His name forgotten, and his race destroyed; His people gone, another race supplies The broken ranks, fills up the deadly void.

Age after age has slowly rolled away, O'ercharged with Afric's groans and bitter tears; Her sens the constant, unprotected prey Of one whose galling yoke in wee she bears.

Rice, Afric, rise ! oh, break the tyrnt's band ! Each generous voice will cheer thee to thy right; Stand up erect-the craven ne'er will stand Before thine arm in Nature's rightful fight.

Douglass, we welcome thee to England's shore, A brother-freeman, once a tyrant's thrall; The planter's chain shall shackle thee no more, Thy frame ne'er tremble at the driver's call.

Thy tongue, thine arm, thy foot, thy voice, is free-Free as the air, the light, the mountain stream; Thrice welcome to this land of liberty-Look back on bondage as a bygone dream !

Thy tongue is loosened-loosened be the ties Which held thy brethren in the Western shores Proclaim their wrongs, denounce the nation's lies, Where man his brother hates, his God adores July 1, 1846. L. SABINE.

> WORDS OF CHEER. BY MRS. E. B. THOMAS. Be firm and be faithful, Desert not the right. The brave become bolder The darker the night ! Then up and be doing : Though cowards may fail, Thy duty pursuing, Dare all and prevail!

> If scorn be thy portion, If hatred and loss, If stripes and if prison, Remember the cross God watches above thee, And he will requite; Desert those that love thre, But never the right!

HUMILITY. The bird that sours on highest wing Builds on the ground her lowly nest, And she that doth most sweetly sing, Sings in the shade when all things rest. In lark and nightingale we see

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown, In deepest adoration bende, The weight of glory bows him down The most when most his soul ascends Nearest the throne, itself must be The footstool of humility.

## REFORMATORY.

tion, which astonishes me. Here is \*confusion worse confounded. I had spoken of the value of worse confounded. I had spoken of the value of three years' sober experience in Community life, as having taught me a more effectual lesson than a volume of paper theory. Upon this, F. S.C. exclaims—
What! does an abolitionist think that the sixteen years' experience of the existence of the curse of alavery, in spite of the ardent efforts of the friends of emancipation, is worth more than a volume of the theory, that slavery ought to be, must be, and will be a school. I am not speaking of truants, occasional absentees, but of children whose manies are not absentees, but of children whose manies are not absentees, but of children whose manies are not appeared. ing new power to the truth, that God never made one man to be a tyrant, and another a slave. My anti-slavery is practicable-it bears the signet of Almighty God. And though sixteen years more roll on, and leave millions of my brethren and sisters in overstated one-third, still there are left 2,000 young bondage, still I am persuaded beyond a single cavil,

point. There may be contentment and satisfaction on the part of a few leading minds, but to the ma-

I am now delivered from what to me was a yoke of bondage, and feel quite contented with the result, having not the least desire to be again entangled. If, then, as F. S. C. presumes, I have been personally disappointed, it endured but for a season, and joy has come in the morning. Abating, of course, the cool treatment of those who believe all manner of the cultivated shun these poor wretches, or look on with stupid wonder. Our rule is, that the Whole need the Physician was the State The moral days and the Physician was the State The moral of the Physician was the state of the passions and appetites of such children are strong and violent. Their taste is low; their wants clamorous. Are Religion and Conscience there to abate the fever of passion; and regulated as the cultivated shun these poor wretches, or look on with stupid wonder. Our rule is, that the Whole was the passions are passions and appetites of such children are strong and violent. Their taste is low; their wants clamorous. Are Religion and Conscience there to abate the fever of passion, and regulate desire. The moral of the cultivated shun these poor wretches, or look on the cultivated shun these passions and passions and passions are passion sin may be forgiven, except speaking sgainst Com-monities almost entirely to herd and consort with the basest

ter between us. In conclusion, I am asked to state the principles of Associated Reform. This I have Fraud, Violence, Obscenity, and worst of all, really a state of the principles of Associated Reform. This I have Fear. neither ability nor disposition to do. My friend can

it is forcible, from a recently published sermon, by Theodore Parker, on the Perishing Classes in Boston, a title obviously suggested by the text. The writer endeavors to call the attention of the more favored classes in Boston to the wants and the sufferings of those men, women and children, who, weak and little either by nature or position, are left to perish in ignorance and vice, contrary to the will of God, and therefore through the sinful act or the sinful negect of some one. Of whose, think you, reader?—C. E. W.

It is not the will of your Father which is in Henres, that one of these little ones should perish. There are two classes of men who are weak and little: one is little by nature, consisting of such as are born with feeble powers, not strongly capable of self-help: the other is little by position, comprising men that are permanently poor and ignorant. When Jesus said, it is not God's will that one of these little ones should perish. I hake it he included both these classes—men little by mature, and men little by position, Furthermore, I take it he said what is true; that it is nor Goo's will that one of these little ones should perish. I hake it he included both these classes—men little by mature, and men little by position, Furthermore, I take it he said what is true; that it is nor Goo's will that one of these little ones should perish. I hake it he included both these classes—men little by mature, and men little by position, Furthermore, I take it he said what is true; that it is nor Goo's will that one of these little ones should perish. Now, a man may be said to perish when he is ruined—when he fails to attain the degree of manhood he might at a basis of selfishness; a society wherein he he will of God. And of course, by some other will adverse to the will of God, and, of course, by some other will adverse to the will of God. In a society where the natural

the above caption, with promise to resume the subject. A severe and protracted indisposition has since that time prostrated my body on a bed of pain, which is my apology for not fulfilling my promise, as also for not replying to the communication of F. S. C. With the little strength I have, I purpose now briefly to notice the article in question.

In the first place, F. S. C. thinks what I is calculated to increase of society. This class becomes the prostrated in the communication of F. S. C. With the little strength I have, I purpose now briefly to notice the article in question.

Now, in All 6.

With the little strength I have, I purpose now briefly to notice the article in question.

In the first place, F. S. C. thinks what I have said is calculated to injure the cause of truth. My opinion and honest conviction are the very reverse of this. I believe the cause of truth demands a sober and honest expression in relation to Community life, that good and true men and wou ren may not be forever chasing after an 'ignic factsuse'. It was the love of truth, which I esteem above all price, that induced me to subject myself to cool treatment from former friends and brethren, and that persuaded me to break my silence. F. S. C. and others may be slow to appreciate my motives; nevertheless, I feel a self-approval which affords me peace. But to pass.

Again, I am complained of unfairness or ignorance for confounding the terms 'Community' and 'Association.' It may become me to acknowledge my ignorance, bot to the charge of unfairness I plead not guilty. I used these terms asothers often do, as synonymous. When at Hopedale, we sometimes used the term Community, and confounding' these terms together, but applied them in reference to the mode of living, with social and domestic matters blended in common. I believe I was understoed by the intelligent reader, F. S. C. to the contrary, notwithstanding.

I now come to a point in my friend's communication, which astonishes me. Here is 'confusion worse confounded.' I had spoken of the value of three years' sober experience in Community life, as 'confusion' for them. It does away with them, and take it for granted they do not know it is God's will that not one of these nations Heathen, and take it for granted they do not know it is God's will that not one of these nations Heathen, and take it for granted they do not know it is God's will that not one of these nations Abandoned and the proposed to the little ones in Roston—what are we doing for them or with them.

Let me begin with neglected and beautiful

abolished. Hold, friend! your imagination is more fruitful than sound. Clear up this mist, and no longer see 'trees as men walking.' What have I said, that you should pen such an unmeaning sentence? A theory that slavery must pass away! No, indeed. Every hour since Garrison sounded the alarm in tend school so early as most, or that they are preMerchant's Hall, has unfolded glorious results, giring new power to the truth, that God never made

—or, for some other good reason, are taken from school, and put to some useful business—there still remain 3,000 children who never attend any school turned loose into your streets! Suppose there is some error in the counting—that the number is

bondage, still I am persuaded beyond a single cavil, that slavery must pass away. Its overthrew is registered in Heaven.

But, friends, the Community enterprise is quite another affair. Let me see the proof that duty and right, above all, that God commands men and women to retire to a certain place, either at Hopedale or elsewhere, to serve him and the race, and then you may put forth your strain of wonder, exclaiming 'What!' &c. I believe community life, as now practised, at least in the one from which I have retired, to be a life antipodes to that which true devotion to God and man requires. And further, I believe a very large portion of those who thus live, and they speak their honest convictions, desire moso of that individual freedom, without which mortals cannot be happy, if they would. And the time is coming when more teatimony will be heard on this point. There may be contentment and satisfaction what have these abandoned children to help.

What have these abandoned children to help on the part of a few leading minds, but to the majority, this life is death to true and lasting happiness.

I am suspected of having penned my former article rather hastily, and under the influence of personal disappointment. As to any haste in the matter, my friend is entirely mistaken I had given the subject the most minute reflection. With reference to personal disappointment, I remark—be that as it may, I am now delivered from what to me was a yoke of a mandoned and forsaken of men. In cities, life is intense smonget all classes. So the passions and of men; they are exposed early and late to the leel now that I can work for the slave, and ear-nestly advocate the principles of Christian reform— whom the children of the Rich are taught to shun mestly advocate the principles of Christian reformprinciples as dear to my heart as ever. At any rate,
my position is known, and I shall do what I can.
And if I must, comparatively speaking, walk alone,
suspected by former friends, and opposed by those
who hate the principles I lore, I will try to bear it
with patience and hope, till the secrets of all hearts
shall be revealed.

F. S. C. has other thoughts in his communication which I pass over as requiring no comment. I
have expressed my opinion of the inherent difficulties of Community life, with such remarks as I think
tend to show the same, a point which I may, should
circumstances permit, resume again; he has expressed his opinion. The reader must judge of the matter between us. In conclusion, I am asked to state

Amid all the science and refined culture of the

Amid all the science and refined culture of the nineteenth century, these children learn hitle; little that is pood, much that is bad. In the intense life around them, they unavoidably become vicious, obstranger to me, unless he dwells incog nearer home than 'Boston.' I hope for a more intimate acquaintance. And lest he should be somewhat in the dark in reference to myself, I will give him my full name.

GEO. W. STACY.

Milford, Nov. 12, 1846.

The was born, unwelcome, amid wretchedness and want. His coming increased both. Miserably he stringgles through his infancy, less tended than the lion's whelp. He hecomes a boy. He is covered only with rage, and those squalid with long accumulated filth. He wanders about your streets, too low even to seek employment—now smatching from

somes from this Establishment will be executed in the risk; not your chrewd men of business—they know the risk; not your respectable men, members of churches and all that; not they! Why it would burt a man's reputation for piety to do good, in that way. Besides the risk is great, and it argues a great deal more Christianity than it is popular to have, for a respectable man to employ such a youth. He is forced back into crime again. I say, forced for honest men will not employ him when the State shoves him out of the jail. Soon you will have bim in the court again, to be punished more severely. Then he goes to the State Prison, and then again, and again, till Death mercifully ends his career!

Who is to blame for all that? I will ask the best can as mong the best of you, what he would have become, if thus abandoned, turned out in childhood, and with no culture, into the streets to herd with the wickedest of men! Somebody says, there are 'organic aims' in society which, nobody is to blame for. But hy this sin organized in society, these vagrant children are training up to become thieves, pirates and murderers. I cannot blame them. But there is a terrible blame somewhere, for it is not the will, or God that one of these little ones should perish. Who is it that organizes the sin of society?

Suicide.—Catharine Cahale, a young lady residing in the family of Hiram Perry, in the town of Pompey in this county, committed suicide on Monday morning last, by hanging herself in a wood-shed adjoing the house. She committed the act about 10 o'clock in the morning, and when discovered, life was extinct. Cause supposed to he disappointment in love.—Surgeys Star.

Suicide in Litchfield, Ct.—The Litchfield Republi-ción of the 12th inst., says that a melancholy suicide was perpetrated on the 4th inst., in the east part of the town, by Joseph Tyron, by outting his throat with a razor, supposed to have been done while in a state of mental alienation, to which he was subject. The large arteries in his neck were severed, and his death instantaneous. He was 58 years of age, and has left a wife and tamily.

We learn that John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet narrowly recaped serious injury, a few days since, from a gun carelessly discharged by some boys at play. A portion of the charge passed through his check, and came out under the ear.—Granite Free-

FOREIGN ITEMS

London, Oct. 31.—Government have hazarded a stroke of mercy at the first trials for participation in the food riots. The rioters at Dungarvan, fifty-one in number, were brought to trial at the Quarter-Sessions, on Tuesday. Mr. Hatchell stated the case against the prisoners very fenieutly; they pleaded guilty; the ringleader, Patrick Power, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and the other fifty were discharged without anytones.

guilty; the ringleader, Patrick Power, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and the other fifty were discharged without sentence, on finding sureties to keep the peace.

In the disturbed parts of Ireland, pacification does not make way. Great alarm is felt in Tipperary at the hostile attitude assumed by the pessniry: all have fire-arms, which they ostentatiously parado. The 'Anti-Ruscell mania, as the Times calls the foolish cry for Lord John's resignation, is spreading.

Spectator.

Paris, Nov. 1 .- The Constitutionnel alludes to the ports which have been very currently circulated Paris for some weeks past, of a modification of e French cabinet, and says that, though there was some truth in the reports, the changes have for the present been abandoned, or, at all events, postponed. Official documents declare that the loss at Roans alone, of houses carried away by the late inundations, amounts to 200, and this number is being daily nted. Not less than 2000 persons are without food or raiment, and to this amount must be added sixty families belonging to the neighboring com-

VITY IN THE DOCKYARDS .- An Ad-G TITTY IN THE DOCKYARDS.—An Admiran has been received at Sheerness, for the follows have so be brought forward for commission rith suble expedition: The Waterloo, 120 guns; the we, 120 guns; the Asia, 84 guns; the Gange.— guns; the Monarch, 84 guns; the Hawke, 72 guns; Achilles, 72 guns; Russel, 72 guns; and Hercules, 72 guns. The following frigates are also nearly completed—the Cornwall, 50 guns; Conquestador, 20 guns; Worcester, 50 guns; and Chichester, 50 guns. Many merely want but a few stores to complete them, when they are to be immediately put into commission, and sent upon foreign service. The artisans and mechanics have been compelled, for some time past, to stop in the usual hours allowed for their meals, and to work until quite dark, so as to complete the orders of the til quite dark, so as to complete the orders of Admiralty for foreign equipment.

FRENCH NAVY.—The French Government is actively employed in improving the state of its mavy, and accommulating naval stores at its different dockyards. Last week, a contract was concluded by the minister of the marine, for oak timber for ship-building to the amount of apwards of one million sterling. Contracts have also been taken for a large supply of coals, to be delivered both in France and in the French colonies. A French company has just concluded a contract to deliver 4000 tone of coal in Madagassar, where it is rumored the French Government is actively employed in improving the state of its mavy, and accommulating naval stores at its different dockyards. The Phonographic Reader.

The Phonographic Class Book. 0 37 1
The Phonographic Reader.

The Phonographi Madagassar, where it is rumored the French Gov-ernment intends to send another expedition, if the disturbed state of their relations with the other states of Europe should not prove an obstacle. By the terms of the different contracts, both the coals and the timber must be carried in French bottoms.

LOSS OF ORE HUNDRED LIVES IN ILLYRIA BY TH Loss of Ose Hunnerd Lives in LLYRIA BY THE BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.—Letters received at Vienna from Austrian Friuli, contain particulars of an unfortunate event that had recently occurred at Goritz. A number of soldiers and citizens were crossing a bridge of boats for the purpose of assisting at a military review,—when suddenly the bridge, which was inadequate to support the weight with which it was loaded, broke down, and a great many of the persons upon it fell into the river. According to the most credible reports, 53 chasseurs and about 40 citizens have perished in the waters of Isonza.

The Prince of Wales begins to figure in the newspapers. For a child between four and five years old, he is not 'as little a prince as may be,' but as great and renowned as may be. When the royal yacht was off Gue nsey, his Royal Highness caught an eel, and himself holding the rod and line; and when off Jersey, his Royal Highness suddenly appeared on deck, amid the cheering crew, clad in check shirt, blue jacket and trowsers, glazed hat and neckerchief twisted in that knowing knot which is amongst the mysteries of seamanship. His Royal Highness repaid the acclamations of the sailors by ordering them a glass of grog all round. [If the little prince is not a spoiled child already, he bids fair to be one, by the influence of such ridiculous adulation and fonding; and should he not grow up as great a rake as George IV, when in his station, it will be because he is of too strong virture to be overcome by the temptations a silly reverence for royalty throws in his way ] The Prince of Wales begins to figure in the news

Denmork.—At a late sitting of the States of Rothschild, a proposition was made and received with enthusiasm, in favor of the total and immediate abolition of slavery, and the emancipation of all the slaves, 24,000 in number, in the Danish possessions in the West Indies. A complete reparation in money will be made to the proprietors.

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Nooms the most Genteel and Fashionable of any in the city, and to secure the most competent skill in every thing appertaining to the business.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, being assured that whatever somes from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all care.

Who is to blame for all that? I will ask the BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS

the fall.

MERCHANTS FROM THE COUNTRY
Will find it for their interest to examine our atock
as we are prepared to offer every article upon the
most FAVORABLE TERMS, and in such quanti ties as may be wanted.
HOVEY, WILLIAMS & CO.

THE subscribers give notice that they are now tonnected in business with Messrs. C. F. HOVEY, W. WILLIAMS, and J. H. BRYDEN. The Dry Goods business, in all its branches, will be conducted under the firm of HOVEY, WILLIAMS & CO, at 13 Winter-street, where they invite their friends and former customers to call and examine a very large and handsome assortment, of Fall goods. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public. JOHN CHANDLER,

R. C. GREENLEAF,

(Late firm of Chandler & Greenleaf.)

play. A portion of the charge passed through his check, and came out under the ear.—Granite Free.

mas.

A patent has recently been taken out, says the Worcester Ægis, for an auger that bores a square hole. It is said to work admirably, and will entirely supersede the use of the mallet and the chisel in that work.

An inveterate smoker in New-York was asked how far it was from Union Square to the Battery. 'Two cigars and a halt,' said he; 'it has been done by a slower smoker than 1 am in two cigars. I went once from the Battery to Harlem in nine cigars.

The commissioners at the Excise Office were offended at a Quaker, who answered Yes and No to their questions, and asked him, 'Do you know for what we sit here?'

'Yes,' said Nathan, 'some of you for £300, and others for £1000 a year.'

To Light a Candle with Ice.—Attach to the wick of a candle, a small piece, or globule of potassium (the metallic base of potass) of the size of a small shot. Apply an iciele or point of ice to the metal, and it will metantly inflame.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place among the late improvements in Dentistry—He engages that the compensation for every description of Dential Work, from the inspection of one Tooth to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be to one half the amount charged by others, and stateder be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the business, having been employed in the Dental Establishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having made all the Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchants Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultam of Turkey,) and one e DENTAL SURGERY.

received a premium.

J. GUNN, Surgeon Dentist,

115 court (corner of suddury) atreet.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WHATEVER may be the cause, the fact is no torious, that the Americans, more than any other people, suffer from eiseases of the teeth and eithr early loss. Professors of, and pretenders to, the dental art, are therefore more numerous in our country than in any other.

Twenty years of our life have been devoted to the investigation of this subject and the practice of the art of preserving the teeth; with all the aids of Aratony, Physiology, Pathology and Chemistry.

We have had the best opportunities for becoming

acquainted with all valuable improvements that the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston could afford, in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry; viz: Regulating and assisting the growth of children's

restoring diseased gums to a healthy state.

Extracting with unrivalled case and skill such teeth as cannot be saved, and infallibly relieving the toothache without extracting, when the diseased teeth can be presented.

Fitting sets, or parts of sets, in the very best manner, with, or without carved work, as may be best under the circumstances.

Fitting Section Plates, as well as any body

Fitting teeth WITH PIVOTS by a method that is REAL IMPROVEMENT and will make them last longs than any other mode— Terms as reasonable as any in the city.

Office, 16 Summer Street.

D. S. GRANDIN.

N. B. Dr. G. is continually applied to, to reinert teeth that have been inserted by dentists of high

VALUABLE BOOKS. BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for eate, The Fountain Minstrel; or Tectotaller's New Song Book, calculated to be used at Temperance Meetings, Pic Nies, &c. By F. M. Adlington. Price 121-2 ets. Narratives of the sufferings of Lewis and Milton. Clarke among the Slaveholdera of Ken. 80 25

The Phrenological Almanae for 1847, 50 ets.

per dox.

p

Lincoln's Auti-Slavery Melodies.
Mrs. Childs' Letters from New York.
History of Women.
Biography of Good Wives. 0 621-2

MACON B. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE 69 CORSHILL,
BOSTON.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
Chancery,
FRANKLIN, PORTAGE Co., ONIO.
PRACTISES in the courts of Portage and adjoing counties. Collections promptly attended to
Office No. 5 Bridge street, second story.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, sed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bell

C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a hare. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

VOLUME XVI.--NO. XLVIII

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
TEETH AT COST, UNTIL JAN 1, Rg

TEETH AT COST, UNTIL JAN 1, 18
Office, No. 266, opposite No. 307, Washing
corner of Ann Place, Booken

FOR the purpose of introducing more extent
in many important respects, an entire ner
of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on
the merits of which, it is confidently believed,
found to greatly exceed the usual method of
ing them, the subscriber has been induced toth
terms, for a limited time, as will not only give
public generally an opportunity of testing the
eal value of his theory, but will offer a rare of
inty for the poorer classes, whose means are
ted to pay the usual price demanded. The ne
ciple is not only applicable to small case. ted to pay the usual price demanded. The ciple is not only applicable to small class more teeth, but is peculiarly and especial to whole or half sets, where the alveolar ridge has become uneven and irregular, be sorbing of some parts more than other. cames, it will be readily seen by an easily for each case, is necessary, for restoring has been removed by asorption, and for his the cheeks and lips to their untural and in ness. The difficulties to be overcome half sets, so far as the proper form is continued to the cheeks and lips to their untural and in ness. The difficulties to be overcome in half sets, so far as the proper form is continued that the set of the proper form is continued to the cheeks and the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the set of the proper form is continued to the proper form in the proper form is continued to want of this ingeniously wrought ble
dy the effects above referred to, it
unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in
—especially in whole and half sets.
tage of carved work, and one of great
is its elevatives. Unless the teeth
fit the plate in the most perfect manse
cles of masticated food, with the lique
will, ass matter of course, were become offensive and laint the breath. A vantage of paramount importance which work has over that of single teeth, is its culation. Each tooth should meet its opmost exact manner of masticating food the whole work will prove a source of a noyance, by its instability, falling downs conveniences only known to these who them. There are other advantages in two work that can only be understood and approximation of the anciences that we work that can only be concerned and apprecian examination of the specimens that say be the subscriber's office—which the public an fully invited to examine for themselves. To sist of whole and half sets; and a variety of sist of whole and half sets; and a variety of care smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in any tion is to be overcome. They cannot fail to an admiration from all who are pleased with close in tations of nature, and would inspire a confident their merits that the wearing of them would test

Up to January 1, 1847, the following term we be strictly observed for all cases of plate work for a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit sails ish of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the person for whom they are made, the charge will simply the cost of the materials used in their cases. tion, which will be less than one half the price ly paid; and after wearing them six months, if ly paid; and after wearing them six ments, if refect astistaction is not given, the teeth may be needed. Old plate work that has been worn with said inconvenience, will be exchanged for new a ming a small difference. All other branches of botistry, such as Filling, Setting on Fived Cleaning Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Ettucia &c., will be attended to in the most thorough macientific manner, and on the following term, For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1, in a ting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$1; king ing 25 cents. Examinations and advice guid al operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole or half sets will got up for other Dentities on reasonable terms.

got up for other Dentists on reasonable terms. S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentis Aug. 28 6m.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
CONTINUES to manufacture all the various proved TRUSSES at his old stast, In Mashington street, opposite No. 264, estrose Tempie Avenue, Boston, where he has been first last ten years—and his residence and business import in the same building, he can be seen allow nearly the whole of the time, day or creain has more room and better conveniences for the 7ms business than any other person engaged at a title city or any other.

Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for a fine of feet; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspenser by Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for a fine offen times made to answer as well states. It subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the natural feet sometimes, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last wenty-five years.

twenty-nee years, and nited so many lot used that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Truss, demen's years, that that will not rust, having wooden and coper in Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmat's and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket. patent French do; Bateman's do, double nd ma Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Childre, d sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thouga Katchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusta be had at this establishment. Value property sources for Trumpets, that will enable a person to course low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporter, or Truspes, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINIA FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience all

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Buist. From Dr. John C. Warren, of hunt.

Having had occasion to observe, that was permafflicted with Hernia, have suffered much fine is want of skilful workmen in accommodating law to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taket just to supply the deficiency occasioned by the duty Mr. Beath. After some months of observational work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well equal edut the manufacture of these instruments as is genious in accommodating them to the variety dus which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommodation to my professional brethren, and to the paid him to my professional brethren, and to the paid important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins Rozbery Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have set, preference to all other Trusses, those made by M.
F. Foster of Boston.
P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Grees, Boat.

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Iras
and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fastt, at
be has uniformly given full satisfaction in the oppcation.

The benefit of such instruments is often les, consequence of their imperfect construction, as the neglect in properly fitting them; on this acoust, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Fostr, of fidently believing that he will give them a profit cle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREEN, M.B.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 186.

The undersigned is familiar with the shirty of E. J. F. Poster, to manufacture Trusses, the manufacture of the supporters and other apparatus requestly invalids, and fully believes that the classrate of his work will favorably compare with that of sher arises work will favorably compare with that of sher arises to the support of the Boston Medical and Surgest Joseph Boston, Aug. 9.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE LIBERATOR NUMBERS two, three, and four can be on VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED.

Numbers, fifteen, sixteen, seventees use the four number.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMORT .- Rowland T. Robinson, North For

MASSACRUSETTS .- Milton Bonney, Lorelli-RAL MASSACRUSETTS.—MiltonBonney, Locali; Lkl.
Adams, Fall River;—Isaae Austin, Nestuddi
Adams, Fall River;—Isaae Austin, Nestuddi
Elias Richards, Hoymouth;—George W. Iesus.
Northaupton; John Levy, Merrimad.
RHODE ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Prevident.
William Adams, Paentucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Jan.
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McCliningk, Ir.
terloo;—John H. Parker, Pers.
PREVIVARIA.—M. Preston, West Gren;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstein, "Thomas Bis
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstein, "Thomas Bis
John Cox, Homorton; James M. M. Kim, Philas
John Cox, Homorton; Penninglossille.
Onio:—Let Holmes, Columbians.